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LAST EDITION

KAISER'S HOPE IS DECLARED TO BE IN AMERICAN BREWERS

New York Anti-Saloon League
Statement Charges They Have
Fostered German Plots and
Aided Efforts to Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In an article entitled "More Proof that Brewers Have Fostered German Plots and Aided Efforts at German Control of the United States," the Anti-Saloon League of this State, in the current number of its official organ, charges that "The brewers of America have been the chief hope of the Kaiser in his plot to enslave and Prussianize this land," and that this alleged activity by the brewers has been manifested chiefly in their support of the German-American Alliance.

"Let it be remembered," says the article, "that the high agent of German purposes in America is the German-American Alliance; that the brewers have acknowledged in court that of the quantities of money raised by them from a barrel tax on the brewers of the entire nation, part was used in creating and financing German-American alliances. By that confession they have acknowledged the German-American Alliance as an embodiment of brewery aims, an agent for brewery ends, and a mere facade front for brewery machinations and political plotting. They cannot plead ignorance of activities they themselves have helped to inaugurate and direct. For what, then, have the brewers been raising and spending money?"

"On March 2, 1916, the New York World published a number of letters written to Alphonse G. Koebler in proof that the German-American Alliance was back of wholesale plotting to force the Federal Government to deny American citizens their rights on the high seas and their rights of traffic with belligerents. The letters concerned the ill-starred McLennan resolution in Congress to refuse passports to American citizens who should sail on English and other allied ships, and the German resolution in the Senate to forbid exportation of munitions of war to the Allies. Among the writers of letters in the collection were former Congressman Richard Bartholdt, notorious as the Anheuser-Busch congressman from St. Louis; Henry Weissman of New York, president of the New York state branch of the German-American Alliance, and Dr. Charles Hexamer, of Philadelphia, head of the German-American Alliance of the nation. There were letters from one T. Marshall, lobbyist at Washington for this anti-American crew. There were revelations of organized pro-German plotting at Washington, of concerted German action to compel congressional action in accordance with German designs; urging, from Henry Weissman of the New York German-American Alliance, that this German band take a strong stand against 'nativists' (Americans interested in genuine Americanism) and proof of a plot to get German control of the 1916 Republican national convention. Commenting on the exhibit, the New York Times of March 8 editorially said:

"The documents published by the World yesterday are an astounding chapter in the national history of German conspiracy against the United States. They prove that a secret campaign has been carried on by a nationwide German organization, the National German-American Alliance, to prevent legislation unfavorable to the designs and interests of Germany and to promote legislation favorable to those designs and interests. The German resolution was favored and impelled by this cabal. The movement for an embargo on the exportation of munitions of war, espoused in Congress by some of the statesmen named by the head lobbyist of this German and anti-American propaganda, was one of their objects."

"The President's constitutional function was to be taken away from him. Americans were to be deprived of rights of uninterrupted prescription in law, at the solicitation and command of men who abuse the privileges of American citizenship to serve an alien power. Congress was set on by this Germany-in-America to oppose the President, to divide and weaken the Government, to serve Germany and to disgrace and dishonor the United States."

"It is the documented revelation of an organized plan to influence and control Congress for the benefit of a foreign power."

"What do Americans of America think of the German scheme to run their Government, dictate its laws, prescribe its President, pick out and elect, if they can, a successor to him who will heel in correct goosestep at Germany's commands?"

"And remember. This is the organization which the brewers' associations confessed creating and financing. For this they have raised and spent money taken across the brewery-owned bars of the land. Not content with corrupting state governments and elections, they have added the infamy of creating and supporting for beer's sake the organization perpetrating the dastardly endeavors enumerated above."

"This creature of the brewers, the German-American Alliance, has had (Continued on page two, column five)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Heavy shelling of the German lines in a way which usually precedes an attack in force, has been commenced by Sir Douglas Haig. It is therefore possible that at any moment the news may come of another advance in the region of Passchendaele. Of course the artillery preparation may be continued for some days. But if the ground has hardened sufficiently, and Sir Douglas imagines that the time has now come, what is taking place may be simply the final stages of the bombardment. Meantime the bombing of the German bases still continues, and tons of explosives were dropped during Monday night, on the docks at Bruges, which is one of the U-boat bases.

The main Russian forces on the shore have entirely lost touch with the troops on the island of Oesel, so that whether these have been driven to surrender to the Germans or not is at present uncertain.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official statement issued on Wednesday reads:

Western war theater: Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders the artillery duel swelled again on Tuesday, to considerable intensity from the inundated region on the Yser to the Lys. In some sectors the intensity of the fire increased in the evening, and on the whole front this morning. Except for reconnoitering engagements, which were numerous between La Bassée canal and the Scarpe, there was no infantry activity.

Front of the German Crown Prince: The artillery duel northeast of Solons developed on Tuesday into ex-

(Continued on page two, column three)

FIRM OPPOSITION TO PEACE EFFORTS

Britain Urged to Disavow With
Allies Any Negotiations Made
Through Vatican — Peace
Acts Give Rise to Mistrust

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The Vatican peace efforts were in general received very coldly by the British press and public and now a strong point of view on this subject finds expression in a question. Col. Sir John Norton Griffiths has given notice to ask the Prime Minister, namely:

Whether in the interests of religion generally, the Government will take the necessary steps in agreement with her allies to disavow any negotiations for terms of peace, either by secret diplomacy, pourparlers or other methods made by or through the Vatican, its priests or agents, or any other religious denomination; and

Whether he is aware of the mistrust and anxiety that has arisen throughout the country from the recent Vatican action in this connection and the danger that would threaten all forms of religion if it were thought the church of Rome was endeavoring to influence this, or any other representative government of the people, to enter into negotiations for a premature peace.

Wednesday—The House of Commons settled down to its work today on the redistribution clauses of the reform bill and immediately found itself up against the Irish question.

The bill applies the new franchise to Ireland, but no redistribution. Sir John Lonsdale, for the Ulster Unionists, argued that this involved a breach of the party compromise based on the (Continued on page two, column two)

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JEWISH WORK AT CAMPS DISCUSSED

Massachusetts Committee at Meeting in Boston Decides to Coordinate With the National Social Welfare Committee

Coordination and cooperation with the National Jewish Social Welfare Work Committee on the part of the Massachusetts Jewish Committee on Camp Work was decided upon at the meeting of the state committee and yesterday the necessary correspondence was begun to effect that end. Forty members of the State Committee on Jewish War Work were present at the meeting held Tuesday night in Boston. Carl Dreyfus, the state Jewish War Work Committee chairman, presided.

The entire situation as it affects the Jewish soldier in the service of the United States was considered in the large sense. The various committee members gave their ideas as to what practical service the Massachusetts Jewish War Work Committee could render. It was the sense of the membership that their service be practical rather than theoretical and to that end it was decided that the best way to accomplish this was by getting into close touch with the National Jewish Social Welfare Work organization, the headquarters of which are in New York, with Col. Harry Cutler of Providence, R. I., as chairman.

The question of the cantonments and the erection of Jewish social and recreational centers in the military reservations in the United States is one of the matters which will be left very largely in the hands of the National Jewish Social Welfare Work organization. The Massachusetts committee of war work decided to work along the lines of accord and agreement with the general welfare work board and it included in this general plan of work the question of the cantonment buildings.

Nothing is to be attempted without agreement with the National Jewish Social Welfare Work committee. The Massachusetts Jewish war work plans are to be placed before the national organization at a conference to be held in New York. Correspondence to bring this about was initiated yesterday.

The Massachusetts Jewish War Work committee decided to cooperate to the fullest extent with the work of the national relief organization. It was urged that the only way to bring about effective work is by dovetailing effort, to coordinate in every detail; that cross purposes, if any existed, be entirely eliminated and the most complete harmony of purpose and effort be brought about.

The announcement of the war camp relief plans of the Massachusetts committee will be made until after the conference with the National Jewish Social Welfare Work has been held and its verdict on the state campaign received. It is decided that for certain activities the least publicity at present, the better.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association of Boston and New England, one of the prime movers for establishment in the various military cantonments, of Jewish recreational centers, has taken no recent action concerning the plan to influence the Secretary of War to modify his camp plans so as to admit the Jewish organization to the camps as well as the Protestants and the Roman Catholics.

The Independent Order Sons of Israel, of which Attorney Henry H. Levenson is the grand master, has lodged its protest along with that of the Young Men's Hebrew Association with the National Jewish Social Welfare Work Committee in New York. No further action is likely to be attempted by these organizations, as they expect that the national committee will be able to accomplish their purpose.

ANOTHER GERMAN MUTINY REPORTED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Another mutiny of German sailors, this time at Ostend, was reported by the Belgian newspaper Dagblad today. The newspaper asserted last week that a number of sailors refused to board a submarine and threw one officer into the sea. Thirty of the mutineers were arrested and sent to Bruges.

ELECTION OUTLOOK BRIGHT IN CANADA

Lessening of Party Feeling Expected in Forthcoming Elections as Result of Formation of Union Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—From present indications, there would appear to be evidences that much of the acerbity, always a marked feature in Canadian elections, will be eliminated as a result of the formation of the Union Government. It must not, however, be expected that there will be no bitter party contests, even outside the Province of Quebec. It will be more or less impossible entirely to eradicate the personal equation, and while, in most of the provinces, the Liberal Party organizations will be used on the side of the Unionists, in certain of the provinces this may not be the case.

But already from a number of constituencies comes the news that the two parties are evincing the spirit of getting-together for the purpose of jointly deciding on win-the-war candidates. It is hardly conceivable that a Conservative would be put up to contest a seat which might be considered safe for a Unionist Liberal, and there will have to be much give-and-take in the course of the negotiations between the two parties, and there is no doubt that the deep-seated desire of the great bulk of the Canadian people for a strong Union Party in the House of Commons for the next few years will carry great weight even with the hidebound party politicians. As to the duration of the agreement between the Conservatives and the dissenting Liberals, it is said by those who profess to be well informed (Continued on page two, column one)

SMALL DAMAGE FROM AIR RAIDS

London Finds It Surprising Hostile Aeroplanes Achieve So Little in Open Town Attacks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—The really marvelous thing about the recent air raids, when the whole thing is dispassionately considered, is the little actual damage which they have done. When it is remembered that these huge aeroplanes with their aerial torpedoes and bombs have been able to cross a densely populated and enormous area, like London, the surprising thing is that the damage has not been far greater.

During the recent raids, for instance, these squadrons of aeroplanes coming up the Thames dropped one bomb alongside of Cleopatra's Needle on the Embankment. Curiously enough, the great obelisk escaped entirely unhurt, the only damage being inflicted on the plinth, which is of no value. Further on, while over the greatest street, perhaps, in all London, namely, Piccadilly, a bomb was dropped which missed the Ritz Hotel, almost as narrowly as the earlier bomb had missed Cleopatra's Needle. But this one fell not into Piccadilly itself, but into the green park behind the hotel, so doing little more than causing a wreckage of glass and window sashes.

Keeping farther west, when in the neighborhood of Sloane Square, an aerial torpedo was dropped, which fell a hole eight feet deep, and broke every pane of glass in the neighborhood, as well as the window sashes. The door of the house, opposite which it fell, from its fastenings and flung it to the other end of the hall, and reduced all the curtains and blinds to ribbons. No person, however, was even injured, with the exception of a news vendor, delivering papers in the street, who was slightly wounded. When asked at the hospital why he was out after the warning had been given, he demanded whether any of the hospital attendants imagined he was going to permit Bill's sugar-plums to interfere with his job.

No doubt a considerable amount of damage has been done to personal property in the neighborhoods where the bombs fell, but no military damage has been effected whatever, for the all sufficient reason, that there is no military damage to effect, London being an open town. In every case, however, the public monuments and buildings have escaped, and the casualties inflicted have been inflicted entirely on the civilian male population, and on women and children.

Illustrations—Map of Australia. M. Painlevé. Chart of Liberty Loan. The Flowers. The Cathedral, Antwerp. Mme. Mona Holesco in Song Recital. Politics: National Affairs at Westminster. Changes Likely in French Ministry. New Swedish Cabinet. Composition of French Cabinet.

Politics: Local—Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. Massachusetts State Campaign. Special Articles—By Other Editors. People in the News.

Sporting—Chicago Welcomes Play. Plan New A. A. U. Association. Western Conference Football. The Home Forum. "I Saw No Temple Therein". The Fantadlin Family.

NEW MEXICAN WAR SECRETARY
MEXICO CITY, Mex.—General Benjamin Hill has been appointed Secretary of War in the Mexican Cabinet.

FIVE NEW ENGLAND GOVERNORS HERE

House on Conditions Arising From War Also, Attracts Conference at Massachusetts State Senators and Congressmen

Five New England governors, several United States senators and numerous congressmen who represent New England states were present today at the opening of the conference at the Massachusetts State House, called by Governor McCall of Massachusetts to consider subjects of particular interest to New England arising from war conditions, particularly food, fuel and the use of Boston as a port of departure for munition ships.

The conference was held in the Senate chamber and was called to order shortly after 2 p. m. by Governor McCall, who formally announced the purpose of the gathering.

Those present, according to a list given out for publication by the Governor's secretary were:

Governor Marcus H. Holcomb of Connecticut.

Governor Carl E. Milliken of Maine.

United States Senator Frederick Hale of Maine.

Congressmen Louis B. Goodall, Walter H. White Jr., and John A. Peters, all of Maine.

U. S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Congressman Allen T. Wadsworth, Calvin D. Paige, Samuel E. Tinslow, Michael F. Phelan, James A. Gallivan, William H. Carter, William S. Greene and Joseph Walsh, all of Massachusetts.

Gov. Henry W. Kewes of New Hampshire, Congressman Sherman E. Burroughs and Edward H. Mason, both of New Hampshire.

Congressman George F. O'Shaunessy of Rhode Island.

Gov. Horace F. Graham of Vermont. The officials assembled in the Governor's office and the executive council chamber. At about 2:15 p. m. they formed in single file and escorted by Thomas F. Pedrick, sergeant-at-arms of the Constitutional convention, proceeded to the Senate chamber, entering by the door opposite the presiding officer's desk and occupying the circle of seats used by the senators.

About 200 business men and officials of the New England states occupied chairs behind members of the conference. There was a sprinkling of spectators in the visitors' gallery.

After calling the conference to order Governor McCall set forth the purpose of the gathering. He reviewed briefly the industries of New England and stated that the importance of New England manufactures to the success of a full prosecution of the war is readily apparent. Although the port of Boston is available for the transport of war materials, all classes of New England manufactured goods used by the United States and its Allies are being hauled by New England railroads to the port of New York for shipment. Meanwhile facilities on the Boston waterfront are being neglected.

Governor McCall said that at the beginning of the war, partly for strategic reasons and partly for commercial reasons, New York and Newport News were selected by the Government for ports of shipment. The understanding was that when the facilities of these ports were utilized attention would then be paid to other ports, Boston among the number, and their facilities used.

Preparations are now being made, however, to increase the facilities of other ports, without taking advantage of the facilities already offered at the port of Boston, according to information which has come to the attention of Governor McCall.

GEN. PERSHING CONGRATULATED

PARIS, France (Thursday)—M. Painlevé sent yesterday the following telegram to General Pershing:

"My Dear General—I am informed of your nomination for the grade of general. I desire to congratulate you immediately on the high distinction which has been conferred upon you, which is a just reward for your valor and high military qualities."

"The entire French army rejoices with me in the promotion of the man who will soon lead to battle and to victory the valiant soldiers of the great American Republic."

(Continued on page four, column two)

JAIL FOR SELLING LIQUOR TO SAILOR

Judge Creed Gives Six Months' Sentence to Man Caught by Means of Marked Coin

Judge M. J. Creed, in the first session of the municipal criminal court today, sentenced Daniel J. Bresnahan of 29 Carver Street, Boston, to serve six months in the house of correction for selling intoxicating liquor to a sailor. The court pointed to the seriousness of this offense, especially in these days when the armed forces of the nation are engaged in maintaining the safety of the United States on the battle-grounds of Europe.

"Any man who sells liquor to sailors or soldiers in our country's present condition," declared the court, "deserves a substantial sentence, and should be imprisoned and not let out with a fine."

Bresnahan, appealed from the sentence imposed by Judge Creed and was held in \$500 for the November sitting of the Superior Criminal Court. He was arrested last night at 29 Carver Street on complaint of Richard H. Ozmere, chief petty officer at Commonwealth pier receiving station, who is in charge of the naval provost guard in Boston. Guilt of the defendant was established by means of a marked coin.

The naval guard had kept Bresnahan under surveillance for some time, and had seen him give liquor to sailors on the street. Last night Petty Officer Ozmere marked a quarter and gave it to Bresnahan in payment for two quarts of liquor, at 29 Carver Street. Thereupon a police sergeant was summoned and Bresnahan was placed under arrest. At the police station he was searched, and the marked coin was found in his possession.

LOWER PRICES IN COAL ARE ORDERED

New Hampshire State Fuel Administrator Orders Cut of 50 to 75 Cents Per Ton Below What Dealers Are Charging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Manchester Bureau

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Domestic sizes of hard coal most in demand must hereafter be sold for 50 cents to 75 cents per ton less than dealers have been charging at retail in Manchester, according to an announcement by Charles M. Floyd, State Fuel Administrator, following an investigation to determine maximum prices by a local committee.

In thus fixing maximum prices Manchester is the first community in New England to act under the provisions of the Federal Food and Fuel Act and the direction of Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator. Prices that have been charged and the new prices, for anthracite at retail, are shown in the following table:

Size of coal	Old price	New price
Broken	\$9.50	\$9.50
Stove	10.50	10.00
Stove	11.00	10.25
Chestnut	11.00	10.25
Pea	9.00	8.50

There is a grain of comfort for the dealers in the fixing of a price 50 cents higher than has been charged, for pea anthracite. But this small size is little in demand by householders; the sizes commonly used are egg, stove and chestnut. On egg, as the table shows, the reduction is 50 cents, on stove it is 75 cents and on chestnut 75 cents per ton.

The maximum price for soft coal at retail is also fixed by the state fuel administrator's order, but remains unchanged, \$9.40 a ton. Boulets at \$9.50 and coke at \$11 maximum prices hereafter, represent no change from dealer's prices. Coal at the yard is to be sold at 75 cents a ton less, and coal on cars at a siding is to be \$1 less.

Fuel Administrator Floyd approved the schedule of maximum prices yesterday, and they went into effect immediately, the dealers being promptly notified. There is naturally dissatisfaction among the dealers over the result; they were each questioned by the local fuel committee and hoped to maintain their prices if not to raise (Continued on page four, column two)

RAILWAY ACROSS AUSTRALIA HAS LAST LINK ADDED

Great Transcontinental Line Completed — Connects Up the Cities of Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Thursday)—The great, transcontinental railway from Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta, which establishes a through connection between Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, across the continent from west to east, was completed yesterday. The railway, which has been constructed in spite of many difficulties, has been some five years in building and has cost £7,000,000.

The first sod of the transcontinental line was turned by Lord Denham at Port Augusta in the autumn of 1912, and work was commenced at the Kalgoorlie end some six months later. The engineers have had many difficulties to contend with, unforeseen, and, as is generally the case with such enterprises, the final cost greatly exceeds the original estimate. The tremendous advantages of a through transcontinental line, however, have caused the federal authorities to give the whole matter their earnest attention, and about two months ago, Mr. William A. Watt, the Federal Minister for Works and Railways, was able to announce that the completion of the railway might shortly be expected.

Discussing the line on that occasion, Mr. Watt gave some interesting facts in regard to its construction. The railway, he said, had had a most extraordinary career. It one looked back, recollected the estimates of what it would cost, and put against these estimates the figures of expenditure up to date and of the probable complete expenditure, one would see that the men who launched it were unduly optimistic or the expenditure had been unduly extravagant.

The construction of the line, however, was unlike any undertaking of the kind in Australia. Those concerned had to work from bases such as Port Augusta and Kalgoorlie, and roughly work 500 miles each way. There were no supplies of labor, timber, water or material discovered when the line commenced. Everything in the way of food for men, women and children, horses, cattle and camels, and in the way of locomotives, rails, sleepers, fastenings and other material had to be carried, in some cases, vast distances. Every ton had to come to the western section over 400 miles of a narrow gauge state railway. In some cases, all the material was hauled 900 miles before it reached its own line, a distance equal to that between Adelaide and Sydney. In addition to this, besides the difficulties occasioned by drought, the construction had to contend with a variety of and frequency of strikes which, as Mr. Watt put it, will make this work celebrated for many a decade in the history of the country.

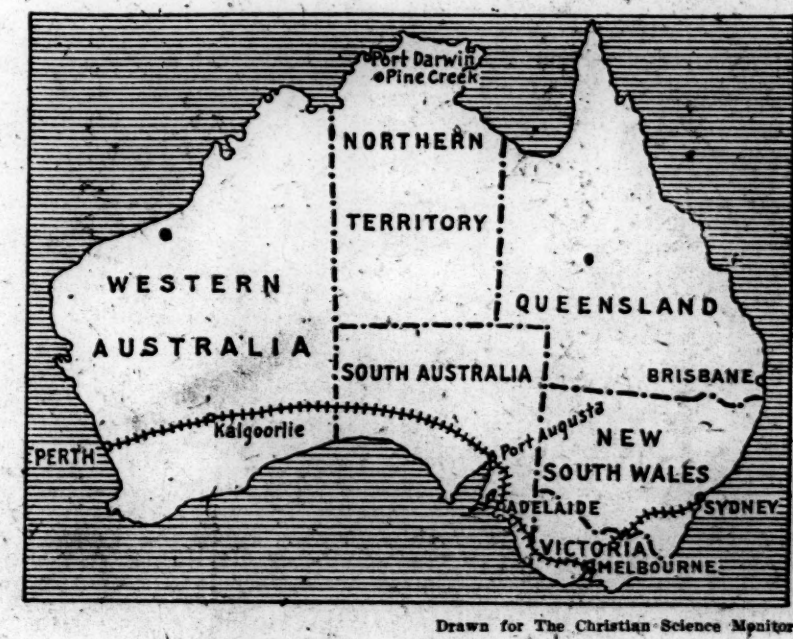
Discussing the immediate prospect of the new line, Mr. Watt said he believed they would be able to encourage, first of all, "curiosity traffic," and then commercial and special traffic over the line by the comfort and facilities they would afford. The time table as drafted for ministerial decision, he said, was an interesting one. It meant that the journey from Brisbane to Perth would take five days and 14 hours. "That is to say," Mr. Watt continued, "deducting about 15 to 17 hours for inevitable stoppages, the journey will take less than five days. The distance from Brisbane to Perth is 3467 railway miles, and I have compared that rate of traveling with the pace at which the great continental companies of America run their express trains. Probably the fastest service is that between New York and San Francisco, a distance of 3250 miles, or less than from Brisbane to Perth. That journey occupies four days and nine hours. We estimated to do that distance, plus what is regarded as an extra day's travel in Victoria, in five days and 14 hours, under present conditions of break of gauge."

The new line links up Western Australia with South Australia and other states of the Commonwealth, and shortens the time occupied in the carriage of passengers and mails between the United Kingdom and the eastern states of Australia by about two and a half days. The length of the line just completed is 1060 miles.

CHILE AND PERU END TACNA-ARICA FIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—State Department officials are gratified by the news from Lima, Peru, that the difficulties between Peru and Chile are at an end. Diplomatic relations between Peru and Chile were severed in 1910 owing to the long standing dispute over possession of the provinces of Tacna and Arica. After the defeat of Peru by Chile in the war of 1879, these provinces were ceded provisionally to Chile by Peru, with the understanding that after 10 years a plebiscite should be held to determine whether they should revert to Peru. The plebiscite was never held.



Australia's Transcontinental Railway
Completion of new line marks an important event in history of Commonwealth

KIAOCHOW RIGHTS
TO AWAIT PEACEChina Claims Her Entrance Into
the War Divests Japan of
Legal Hold Upon Conces-
sion Wrested From GermanySpecial Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A peculiarly delicate situation between China and Japan has arisen over Kiaochow, the German-leased concession in China, which was captured by Japan early in the war. The concession was leased originally by Germany from China. After it was taken by Japan, Tokyo sought to enter negotiations with China with a view to permanent possession. China was not then in the war, and was neutral, and her Foreign Office induced Japan to consent to wait upon the peace conference for a decision as to the disposition of the concession.

That was the situation just before China declared war upon Germany. The Chinese Government now takes the position, having declared war upon Germany, that all engagements and agreements with Germany, including the lease of Kiaochow, are nullified by reason of the war declaration. By the same token, China takes the position now, the title of Kiaochow having reverted to her by reason of the declaration of war, that Japan is a trespasser on the concession and has no legal ground for holding the property of her ally. But Japan holds on and refuses to leave Kiaochow, and there the situation stands.

It has been said, upon the very best of authority, that there is no disposition either in Peking or Tokyo to push a settlement of the matter at this time, and it is intimated that the matter probably will rest as it lies until the peace conference can settle it.

ELECTION OUTLOOK
BRIGHT IN CANADA

(Continued from page one)

formed, that it is like the soldier's enlistment, "for the duration of the war and a year after it necessary."

The Liberal nominee for the constituency of Brantford, Ont., has tendered his resignation to the Liberal association, stating that as a win-the-war candidate, he could not stand as a nominee of the Liberal Party. In accepting the resignation, the association put itself on record as being a supporter of the Union Government and the principles for which it stood. The sitting Liberal member for Glenora, who has held the seat since 1908, will also seek reelection as a Union candidate, while the Far West member of the Liberal Party, the Hon. T. A. Cresser, will be offered the nomination of South Winnipeg. The Liberal Club of Brockville, Ont., has called off its organization meeting owing to the changed conditions, and in the United Kingdom of North and South Lanark, both of which seats have been conservative for many years, South Lanark having been represented by the Hon. J. G. Haggart for 45 years, while the other riding has been in the same column since 1882, with the exception of one period of four years, a committee from the Conservative Association has been appointed to confer with the Liberal organization in regard to the selection of delegates to attend a convention which will be held next month. It has been stipulated that at this convention the men chosen must be supporters of the union government idea.

A question which is arousing considerable interest is what will be the attitude of organized labor in the coming elections. Since the pronouncement of the Union Government no word has come from the Labor body, but there is no doubt that Labor candidates will present themselves for election, but whether they will run as the official representatives of the Trades and Labor Congress or as independent Labor candidates, it is impossible to state at the present stage of the proceedings. One candidate has already announced himself, in the person of the organizer for the Sheet Metal Workers of Canada, who states that he will oppose the nominee of the Union government in the constituency of Center Toronto.

There is a belief in Ottawa that the Premier will appoint a Labor man for the portfolio of Labor, but absolutely nothing definite is known in this regard. The surmises have been given weight to by the presence in the city of two prominent Labor men, Joseph Alney of Montreal and J. G. O'Donoghue, solicitor to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, both of whom have been mentioned as possible Labor representatives in the cabinet.

G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, has not yet announced his decision as to whether he will join Sir Robert Borden's government or not. The news comes from Halifax, N. S., that what was practically a caucus of the provincial Liberal Party was held in the city on Tuesday, lasting nearly all day and only interrupted with a banquet at Government House in honor of the Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire, who is making an official tour of the Province. After this dinner the politicians again went into session, remaining thus until long after midnight. The Liberal members of the Island in the Federal House are strong opponents of the Union Government and it is stated that they are doing all they possibly can to persuade the Nova Scotia Premier from attaching himself to that Government.

Locally, things political are fairly quiet, the reported differences of opinion in the Liberal camp being the only topic arousing much interest, which differences are likely to come to a head on Friday next, when a conference of the Eastern Ontario Liberal candidates and others and Sir Wilfrid

Laurier will be held. The Ontario Liberals want the Old Chieflain to come out with the statement that in the event of his being returned to power, he will not repeal the Military Service Act, while the Quebec Liberals want Sir Wilfrid to take a diametrically opposite attitude, which puts the Liberal leader in an awkward position. Meanwhile, he is adopting his characteristic sphinx-like attitude and, like Errol Fox, "saying" nothing. The two leaders are alike in one respect; they know how to hold their tongues until they choose to speak.

What may be regarded as the first gun of the campaign will be fired at Winnipeg, "where the conventions come from," on Monday night, the gunners being the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, the Hon. T. A. Cresser, Minister of Agriculture and the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization. It is said that at this meeting the program of the Government will be outlined. On the following night the three ministers will address a meeting at Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan.

FIRM OPPOSITION
TO PEACE EFFORTS

(Continued from page one)

principles of one man equals one vote and one vote equals one value.

It was proposed to apply the first part of the rule in Ireland without the safeguards of redistribution. He proposed not that the Irish constituencies should be reduced in number but that there should be a rearrangement on a basis of population.

The effect of Sir John's proposals would be to give more seats to the highly populated Ulster counties and fewer to the rest of Ireland. The plan was opposed by Mr. Redmond, who argued that the bill as it stood represented a compromise made by the Speaker's conference.

Mr. Herbert Samuel had already pointed out that the House had approved instructions to the boundary commissioners which excluded Ireland from redistribution and Sir John Lonsdale's motion, as it stood, was ruled out of order.

Mr. Redmond pointed out that the convention had schemes for redistribution under discussion. Sir George Cave and Mr. Duke both intervened, Sir George putting forward alternative plans of redistribution, to be undertaken for Ireland by specially appointed commissioners or the exclusion of Ireland from the extended franchise, while Mr. Duke, who seemed to be opposed to Sir George Cave's view, expressed in a striking speech very warm hopes of the convention's success, paid a high tribute to Mr. Redmond and insisted that the question should be left to Irishmen to settle in Ireland.

Meanwhile Mr. Herbert Samuel, after consulting with Mr. Asquith, rose to oppose redistribution in Ireland as demanded, arguing that the matter should have been brought forward earlier. The discussion then ended.

RUSSIAN WARSHIP
LOST IN BATTLE

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—One Russian battleship, the Slava, has been sunk in a naval engagement in which for a considerable time Russian warships stood off Germany's strong fleet at the entrance to Riga Gulf, an official statement announced today.

"Our ships defended, for a considerable time, the entrance to Mohn Sound and the Riga Gulf," the War Office stated, "and only severe damage caused by dreadnoughts forced us to retire to Mohn Sound."

"The Slava was sunk by his below the waterline and nearly all of her crew were saved."

"Oesel is completely occupied by the enemy, but before our retreat everything of military utility was destroyed."

The Slava was completed in 1905. It had a displacement of 13,516 tons, and a complement of 825 men. The vessel had a speed of 18 knots an hour. Its armament consisted of four 12-inch guns, 12 6-inch guns, 34 smaller light and machine guns and two torpedo tubes.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Ten thousand Russian prisoners were taken in the German occupation of the island of Oesel, today's official statement announced. Fifty guns were seized and much other material.

A WAR OFFICE REPUTATION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Thursday)—The War Office yesterday issued a refutation of a statement in a Swedish newspaper, Nya Dagligt Allehanda, apparently emanating from German sources, as to English officer losses during August and September, which were alleged to average 511 daily.

The War Office statement shows that the total officer casualties for the month of August in all theaters of the war were 5038, or a daily average of 153. For September the total officer casualties were 3182, or a daily average of 106.

The statement points out that the highest daily average of officer casualties in all theaters was in July, 1916, when it reached 282.

"These figures," the statement adds, "include all casualties, however slight. Many officers returned to duty even before the casualties had been published."

SALOONS MAY BE CLOSED

NEW LONDON, Conn.—All saloons within half a mile of army and navy stations here will be closed by the Government if liquor is conveyed to soldiers and sailors, Mayor Rogers warned today. It is charged that agents have purchased liquor and handed it over to uniformed men, thus evading the law prohibiting sales to the nation's fighters. If the Government acts, 40 saloons will be affected.

LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

extreme violence at times and continued into the night. In the western Champagne, in the Argonne and on the eastern bank of the Meuse the artillery activity reached a greater violence.

Ten enemy airplanes and one captive balloon were shot down on Tuesday.

Dunkirk has again been attacked by our aviators, who observed conflagrations caused by their bombs.

In reprisal for the dropping of bombs by enemy aviators on open German towns, bombs have been dropped by us on the town of Nancy, lying within the region of the French operations. Large fires resulted.

Eastern Theater—The enemy forces which still offered resistance over the Svorb Peninsula have been overcome. As a result the Island of Oesel is fully in our possession. The booty is increasing. Over 1100 prisoners were brought in on Tuesday.

Our naval forces have had encounters with Russian destroyers and gunboats north of Oesel Island and in the Bay of Riga, which resulted favorably to us. Without losses on our part the enemy ships were compelled to retire. Our naval airships have dropped bombs on Pernau, where large fires broke out.

On the mainland front there has been a considerable revival in the fighting activity. Enemy detachments were driven back.

In Macedonia there have been no large operations.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The official report made public on Wednesday says there is nothing of special interest to report.

The British Admiralty, in a statement issued yesterday says: Naval aircraft dropped many tons of bombs on the Bruges docks on Monday night. On Tuesday one of our fighter patrols downed a double-seater enemy machine in the vicinity of Zeebrugge.

The observer fell out and the machine turned over and fell in flames. All our machines returned.

The British official communication dealing with aviation issued last night says:

"British airplanes carried a very successful bombing raid this afternoon into German territory. A factory west of Saarbrücken, some 40 miles beyond the German frontier, was attacked and many bombs were dropped with good effect. Fires were seen to break out in the factory."

All of our machines returned safely.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday says:

In Belgium our patrols in the course of reconnaissances before our new lines brought back 30 prisoners. We repulsed several attacks, made southeast of Juvincourt, near Mont Camille and on the front north of Chaume Wood. In the last named region the artillery fighting became very intense late in the night. We made a successful attack on a German trench at the foot of the heights of the Meuse, and brought back prisoners. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

Lively artillery actions have occurred at various points along the front, particularly in the region of the Allies' plateau, and on the right bank of the Meuse. In the Argonne two enemy surprise attacks failed completely.

A Belgian communication: On Tuesday our artillery successfully repulsed enemy works before Dixmude. Our fire during the artillery action on Oct. 15 and 16 caused very serious damage to the enemy organizations in the region of Dixmude.

Yesterday's report on activities in the air follows:

At 6 o'clock on Tuesday night, enemy aviators bombed Nancy violently. Numerous victims among the civilian population are reported. Ten were killed and 40 wounded.

On Oct. 15 and 16 five German airplanes were destroyed, four by our pilots, one by special cannon. In addition, 20 enemy machines fell, damaged within the German lines in the course of eight aerial combats.

Our bombardment squadrons made a number of expeditions. Numerous projects were dropped on military establishments at Volkingen, railway stations at Thionville, Metzleres-le-Metz and Wolp, and factories at Hagondange and Rombach.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday says:

On the Baltic, profiting by the calm, bright weather, the enemy forces have been actively engaged in aerial scouting, principally in the region of the Baltic Islands. Our aviators ascended to meet the enemy machines. In an aerial engagement our aviator, Sazonoff, brought down an enemy machine which fell in our lines. A Zeppelin flew over Mohn Sound.

During the day our patrol ships had encounters with enemy torpedo boats. The enemy forces continued to develop their success on the island of Oesel, pressing back our detachments which were covering the mole between Oesel and Mohn Islands. Land communications have thus been interrupted between the two islands and we have completely lost touch with our forces on Oesel Island.

An eye witness who escaped after the landing of the enemy troops at Tagga Bay reports that on the morning of Oct. 12 an enemy dreadnought ran into one of our mine fields defending the island. After the explosion which followed the warship made

for the coast. Its ultimate fate is unknown.

On the other fronts there were only fusillades and scouting operations.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday follows:

South of Mori our advanced posts repulsed enemy patrols and took prisoners. From the region of Monte Nero to the sea the enemy artillery was very active on Tuesday but everywhere was effectively countered by our batteries.

On the northern slopes of Monte San Gabriele enemy parties were dispersed by our rifle fire. North of Seld our patrol broke into enemy trenches and threw the occupants into confusion.

Numerous enemy airplanes attempted to fly over our territory. Hindered by our antiaircraft fire and repulsed by our chasing squadrons, they had to return to their lines. Only a few of them succeeded in reaching their objective and dropping bombs. There were no casualties and no damage resulted.

FEWER SAILINGS
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Admiralty weekly statement regarding British shipping losses shows no radical change from previous weeks, excepting the fact that there is a substantial reduction in the total of arrivals and sailings, which at 4218 is lower than any week since March 11. However, the weekly sinkings are not ending to increase.

Details of the Admiralty statement for the week ending Oct. 14 are: Vessels of all nationalities over 100 tons, excluding fishing and local craft, arriving at United Kingdom ports 2124; departures, 2094. British vessels of 1600 tons or over sunk by mine or submarine, 12; under 1600 tons, six, including one in the week ending Sept. 30 and one in the week ending Oct. 7. Vessels unsuccessfully attacked, five, including two in the week ending Oct. 7. Only one fishing vessel is recorded lost in this week's statement and that was sunk in the week ending Oct. 7.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 34 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week ending	Arrivals and Departures	% Beat of sinkings	Sunk	% Beat of sinkings
Feb. 23...	4,511	21	0.46	12
March 7...	5,003	25	.45	12
March 11...	5,294	47	.84	24
March 18...	5,082	24	.47	19
March 25...	4,747	25	.52	13
April 1...	4,689	31	.65	18
April 8...	5,389	19	.40	11
April 15...	4,719	28	.60	15
April 22...	5,207	55	1.05	27
April 29...	5,495	51	.94	24
May 6...	4,934	47	.84	24
May 13...	5,120	23	.45	19
May 20...	5,422	27	.49	9
May 27...	5,487	19	.34	17
June 3...	5,389	18	.34	17
June 10...	5,589	22	.47	22
June 17...	5,890	32	.54	31
June 24...	5,798	28	.48	23
July 1...	5,594	20	.36	16
July 8...	5,694	17	.20	12
July 15...	5,748	18	.31	12
July 22...	5,582	24	.43	15
July 29...	5,623	21	.38	9
Aug. 5...	5,659	21	.42	13
Aug. 12...	5,442	16	.29	12
Aug. 19...	5,602	18	.32	12
Aug. 26...	5,309	23	.43	6
Sept. 2...	4,816	23	.47	9
Sept. 9...	5,012	18	.31	12
Sept. 16...	5,492	28	.51	6
Sept. 23...	5,466	15	.27	10
Sept. 30...	5,422	13	.24	16
Oct. 7...	5,151	18	.31	5
Oct. 14...	4,218	18	.42	5

Italy Loses Four Ships

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The losses to Italian shipping through submarines for the week ending Oct. 14 on all seas were four steamers over 1500 tons. One packet boat and one sailing vessel escaped attacks.

German View of Submarine War

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—Coupé von Rentlow publishes in his newspaper, the Deutsche Tageszeitung, an article preparing his readers for a decrease in submarine destructiveness in September as shown by the German statistics, publication of which is about due. In addition to his earlier explanations of the decrease in the figures of tonnage sunk, Count von Rentlow advances the theory that Great Britain has withdrawn ships from service for the remainder of the year in order to have them in readiness to transport the Argentine harvest in January. These withdrawals, he says, decrease the opportunities of the submarines for sinkings. This theory contrasts with his earlier assertions that Great Britain's available tonnage already had become too small for its needs. Sudden changes in the routes of ships, the article says, are making it increasingly difficult for the submarines. He attributes to American authority a statement that the voyage of passenger liners between America and England now requires 26 days.

DELTA CHAPTER WINS CUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MEDFORD, Mass.—It was announced to the students of Jackson College yesterday, that the silver loving cup presented by the Chi Alpha Chapter of Chi Omega sorority, to the sorority of Jackson that has the highest scholarship standing, was won by the Delta Chapter of Alpha Omicron Pi.

There was some confusion between the Alpha Omicron Pi and Chi Omega standings, as both were very near, but the cup is now in the hands of the former organization, where it will stay for the current year, or until won by another sorority.

WOMEN'S CIVIC CLUB

George F. Whitel, founder of the Norwood Civic Association, will speak on "Business Principles in Municipal Affairs" before the Women's Civic Club in the Hotel Brunswick next Wednesday at 2:30 p. m.

NEW SWEDISH
CABINET FORMEDThe Prime Minister, Professor
Eden, Completes His Liberal-
Socialist Cabinet—Reform
Thought to Be AssuredSpecial Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—Professor Eden has completed his Liberal-Socialist Cabinet, including Professor Eden, Prime Minister; Judge Hellner, Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Branting, Finance Minister. It is felt that Judge Hellner will be judged by his success in eliminating old influences, which are more than suspected of having been behind the retiring government. Constitutional reform seems now to be assured.

KAISER'S HOPE IS
DECLARED TO BE IN
AMERICAN BREWER

(Continued from page one)

strange ideas of loyalty and patriotism. In the light of the above facts it is not surprising that its members should be told, in the words of Dr. Kuehmann in Milwaukee:

"Your loyalty toward Germany is your true and best loyalty to America. The best American patriotism which you can display is your loyalty to the German cause. The best German is the best American. This war has molded us into a united nation of brothers. The German trunk has made us all what we are. To it we owe what we are and what we have."

"And the German-American Alliance in New York was publicly living up to this creed before war broke here also. There has been some dissembling since. The banner of this state German-American Alliance is a precious bit of protestation. It is lettered in German, of course, as the constitution and by-laws of the alliance make German its official language. The translation of the banner's slogan is: 'United and Strong—German to the Marrow.'"

"And where, in one of the state conventions held by this creation of the brewers, at Utica, was this precious profession placed? Where, but in full accord with its sponsors' plottings, above the Stars and Stripes."

"If you have ever wondered why it was that though the Kaiser was never reported indulging social intimacies with the brewers of Germany, American brewers seemed to have a large and intimate place in his affectionate regard, you need no longer puzzle. The book is open. All that the brewers have done to build up the German-American Alliance has been in the furtherance of the most sinister and diabolical plot of modern times, and the brewers could not create it, finance it and run it, and not know just where it was to fit into the world scheme of William Hohenzollern, and the ultimate forcing of America's neck through the Prussian yoke. The archives of the British Government have yielded up the evidence contained in a secret report of a speech of the Kaiser at a war council in Potsdam in 1908. This document was given to the world last year in a book on 'German Spies in England' by William Le Queux. This report of the Kaiser's speech had been long in the British archives but not made public."

"The speech was made by the Kaiser to a secret council of high German military, naval, and other officials in Potsdam Palace in June, 1908. The Kaiser spoke of how seas would not be barriers, and of how he had arranged what we in America have come recently to understand as the abiding imperial citizenship of German subjects whether naturalized in other lands or not. On this point he said:

"I have pledged my word that every German outside of the Fatherland, in whatever part of the globe he might live, has a just claim to my imperial protection."

"Then, swinging to the climax of his speech, this alien outcast brazenly said:

"Of course, it is too early yet to fix the exact date when the blow shall be struck."

"Even now I rule supreme in the United States, where almost one-half of the population is of either German birth or German descent, and where 3,000,000 voters do my bidding at the presidential election. No American administration could remain in power against the will of the German voters, who, through that admirable organization, the German-American National League, control the destinies of the vast Republic beyond the sea. If a man was ever worthy of a high decoration at my hands it was Herr Dr. Hexamer, the president of the league, who may

be justly termed to be, by my grace, the acting ruler of all the Germans in the United States."

"This is what the brewers of America have been taxing the consumers of beer to promote. This was the ultimate purpose of the German political machine into which they have been pouring money for years. It is of no avail to plead that they have been doing it merely for the sake of the preservation of the beer traffic. That only adds to the enormity and baseness of their offense. Brewery support of the German-American Alliance and its efforts to subvert the nation, however, have no redeeming element. There is no dignity possible to them. The brewers have jeopardized and, in essence, sold this nation for the sake of continued liberty to debauch its citizens and reek in ill-got gains. It is the same spirit they manifested in their fight against a complete food preservation program, only revealed in a larger field. It is the essential spirit of the liquor traffic as it has menaced and yet menaces and impairs military and industrial efficiency. It is the inherent spirit of every man who, in this day of light, makes his living by putting any alcoholic beverage to men's lips. He who does it has already sold himself for gain, and cannot be expected to refrain from selling his country for gain."

"Let shall America, as has England, bend the knee and allow her future and her seas to be sold for brewers' profits? Shall we still permit the organized plunderbund of beer-brewing pawns of Germany to continue milking money from the nation and holding it accessible to German plunderers?"

GERMAN VIEW OF
AMERICAN FORCES

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Weser Zeitung (Bremen) publishes an article by Major Hoffe of the German general staff on the effect the United States will have on the war.

"Before the declaration of war," he says, "the military resources of the United States consisted of an insufficiently trained regular army of only 100,000 and a national guard of 120,000, hardly trained at all. The various measures taken to increase the army will result in the formation by spring of an army of about 1,400,000, which has only received minimum training."

"No considerable part of this army can reach Europe before summer, while in any case a large number must be retained at home, so that not more than 400,000 or 500,000 men can be sent to Europe."

"The transport difficulties will be enormous. Two and a half million tons of shipping will be necessary to transport and supply 16 divisions, and the total American shipping, even allowing for confiscated ships and new construction, will by spring be only 4,000,000, of which the navy requires 2,500,000."

"Any extensive transport of American troops would cause serious difficulties in supplies to England and France. It must also be remembered that the U-boats are sinking more and more ships daily."

"Finally, the fighting value of the American troops is not great, probably about equal to that of the Rumanians, and there certainly will be fewer of them than the Rumanians. So Germany will have an easy task. In fact, it is doubtful whether Americans will risk the venture of sending an army to Europe at all."

"The only American help to be seriously reckoned with is in the air. Fliers can be quickly trained and easily transported; but the German command has taken all necessary measures to meet this danger."

"The new enemy directs his efforts less against the German army than against the nerves of the German people and against the internal unity of Germany."

VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP REFUSED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—With a view to saving what the newspapers term "this sinking chancellorship," Dr. Michaelis, the Imperial German Chancellor, according to the Boersen Zeitung of Berlin, offered Friedrich von Payer the post of Vice-Chancellor held by Dr. Karl Helfferich. The newspaper adds that von Payer, who is a Progressive member of the Reichstag, declined to accept the portfolio.

Borax Bill Says

Women would have more time for recreation if they knew how easy it really was to keep house.

Take a dirty, stained bath tub for instance. It isn't a difficult job to clean it if you know how to do it. Warm water and 20 Mule Team Borax will jerk the dirt off in a jiffy without scratching or injuring the porcelain. That's just one little instance of what Borax can do to clean the house and keep it clean. 20 Mule Team Borax has one hundred household uses.

Eastern Steamship Lines
METROPOLITAN LINE
To New York

Via Cape Cod Canal:
Buzards Bay and Long Island Sound. Leave North Seta India Wharf, every day at 6 P. M. Due 2:30 A. M. Beginning Oct. 15. Leave at 5 P. M., daily except Sunday.

BANGOR LINE. Leave India Wharf Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri. at 9 P. M. for Bangor and intermediate landings, connecting at Rockland Wells, and Sals. only for Bangor Harbor, Blue Hill and intermediate land

COMPOSITION OF
FRENCH CABINETSurvey of Events Leading to Fall
of Ribot Ministry and Full
Details Given as to the For-
mation of New Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—During the short summer recess of the French Parliament, the Ribot Cabinet has fallen. Its fall was directly due to the resignation of M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, and the discoveries connected with the pacifist and pro-German propaganda which caused the resignation. It was at first thought possible that with a fresh combination, M. Ribot could have remained at the head of the Government, and, in accordance with the request of M. Poincaré, he made the attempt to form a new Cabinet. Success seemed assured, but at the last moment Socialist support was withdrawn. Immediately on the resignation of M. Ribot, the Socialist Party had held a conference at the Palais Bourbon which lasted no less than five hours, and resulted in the adoption of a statement drawn up by M. Renaudel. It declared the Socialist Party willing to collaborate in the national defense, provided that the new Government adopted a vigorous policy both in the waging of the war and in economic reconstruction, in insuring public freedom and particularly that of the working classes. It also demanded that secret diplomatic methods should be done away with in order to secure a just and lasting peace, and that the aims of war of the Allies should be maintained within the limits of the demands of justice. The party further appointed a group of delegates, MM. Thomas, Moutet, Renaudel, Hubert Rouger and Vober to represent the party and discuss with the incoming ministry the guarantees to be given for the strengthening of the national defense.

It was on the score of lack of vigor and of the necessity for new men who would impart energy that M. Renaudel signified to M. Ribot his decision not to support his combination. Considering the collective resignation sent to the Elysée, Parliament would demand, said M. Renaudel, not a mere reshuffling of portfolios but a totally reconstructed Cabinet. M. Ribot's assurance that he accepted the Socialist order of the day and would grant the guarantees demanded, did not serve to alter the decision of the Socialist leader. In spite of this defection, M. Ribot did not abandon the hope of succeeding with his task and a meeting of the men who had promised their collaboration was called for the same evening. The final blow to M. Ribot's attempt at a combination was the declaration made by M. Painlevé, Minister for War, at this meeting, that he considered it impossible to do without the Socialist support, and that he therefore felt obliged to withdraw his collaboration. M. Ribot then immediately communicated his failure to the President of the Republic, and M. Poincaré, in the early hours of the following morning, called on M. Painlevé to form a cabinet, a request which after some reflection, he accepted.

There was not the least doubt felt that the popular Minister for War of the Ribot Cabinet would be able without difficulty to carry out the task entrusted to him. But a further development of the crisis was to be witnessed by the country before any definite solution was arrived at. M. Painlevé, like M. Ribot 24 hours previously, succeeded in forming his combination, but at a meeting held on the evening of Sept. 11 at the War Office, which was practically the first Cabinet meeting of the new Government, MM. Thomas and Varenne, Socialists, included in the Cabinet as Ministers of Armaments and Education respectively, stated that since M. Ribot had been retained as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and since the delegates appointed by the Socialist executive had not been informed of the negotiations with respect to M. Ribot, they considered that they should consult their party as to their course of action. This was tantamount to a Socialist defection. It would be more correct to say that it was M. Thomas who made these objections, for though M. Varenne was obliged to escape his course in accordance with that of probably the most eminent man in the Socialist Party, he declared that he saw no reason for conferring with his party at that juncture. M. Painlevé objected that M. Thomas' attitude was due to a misunderstanding, but the Socialists left the War Office and on their return, at a late hour, after about a quarter of an hour's discussion, the meeting of ministers was broken up and M. Painlevé proceeded to the Elysée in his turn to inform the President of the Republic of his failure and to resign his mandate. M. Poincaré, however, requested him to make a further effort and M. Painlevé again consented.

On the following day, M. Albert Thomas formally declared the inability of his party to cooperate with M. Painlevé, and the latter boldly decided to do without Socialist cooperation. As the result of a series of conferences and negotiations, M. Painlevé was finally able to form a complete Government, representing the foremost political parties, except that of M. Renaudel, and based on the willingness to collaborate in the prosecution of the war and in adequate national defense. Besides the Socialist defection, M. Painlevé also had to encounter a determined attempt on the part of that group within the ranks of the Radical Socialists, led by M. Caillaux, to secure the nomination of M. René Renoult to the Ministry of the Interior. M. Renoult, however, showed himself superior to the intrigue and accepted the post of Minister of State. The other Radical



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Paul Painlevé

President of the Council and Minister for War in the French Cabinet

Socialists on M. Painlevé's list also showed themselves more preoccupied with the adequate solution of the crisis in the best interests of the country than with party interests.

The collaboration of M. Ribot in the Painlevé Cabinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs will be welcomed in the allied countries, as it is, with certain exceptions, in France. The history of the crisis of September presents the curious spectacle of a statesman failing to form a Cabinet owing to the opinion, expressed by one of his chief collaborators, that it was impossible to do without Socialist support. This chief supporter, M. Painlevé, when entrusted with the same task, also failing, owing to Socialist defection brought about by his resolute intention of maintaining his former chief, M. Ribot, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and, after a variety of incidents, M. Painlevé doing exactly what M. Ribot had intended to do, namely, forming a Government without any Socialist ministers. At first sight it might be thought that M. Painlevé's action was open to criticism, but it has to be remembered that, a member of the Left himself, it was his perfect right to object to entering a Government in which Socialism would have been unrepresented, particularly as, in his opinion, there were still ways and means by which that representation could be secured. When it came to making his choice between Socialist support and the presence of M. Ribot in the Cabinet, he did not hesitate to make his choice, being fully aware that the question which he thus solved was of far greater import than the mere matter of deciding whether M. Ribot or M. Thomas were to figure in the list of names which he would ultimately present to the President of the Republic.

In this termination of a crisis which, considering the country is at war, has certainly been unduly prolonged, the nation and the army find comforting assurance that the most representative men of the old and the new generation are of that stamp of statesmen who are careless of all considerations except those of the welfare of the country and the success of the great cause in which France and her allies are engaged. The Painlevé Cabinet can be said to have the approval of all political parties, for though the Socialists have not seen their way to entering the Government, they have promised M. Painlevé their support.

The new French Cabinet is as follows:

President of the Council and Minister for War, M. Paul Painlevé.
Foreign Affairs, Alexandre Ribot.
Justice, Raoul Péret.
Interior, M. Steeg.
Marine, M. Chaumet.
Armaments, M. Loucheur.
Finances, M. Klotz.
Colonies, M. René Besnard.
Transports, M. Clavelle.
Education, M. Daniel Vincent.
Labor, M. Renard.
Commerce, M. Clémentel.
Agriculture, M. Fernand David.
Supply, M. Maurice Long.
Foreign Missions, M. Franklin-Bouillon.

Ministers of State who are members of the War Cabinet, MM. Louis Barthou, Léon Bourgeois, Doumer and Jean Dupuy.

Undersecretaries of State (war):
Sanitary Service, M. Justin Godart.
Military and Naval Aviation, M. J. L. Dumesnil.
General Administration, M. Mourier.
Legal Cases, Military Justice and Pensions, M. Pierre Masse.
Inventions, M. J. L. Breton.
Undersecretaries of State:
Interior, M. Victor Peytral.
Finance, M. Paul Bourély.
Commerce, M. Paul Morel.

Merchant Service and Maritime Transports, M. De Monzie.
Blockade, M. Mélin.
Fine Arts, M. Dalmier.
The War Committee now established with the sanction of a Government decree is composed of the following Ministers:

The Premier, Minister for War, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Marine, Minister of Armaments, Ministers of State, MM. Louis-Bar-

thou, Léon Bourgeois, Paul Doumer, and Jean Dupuy.

The Minister of Finance takes part in the deliberations of the committee when affairs relating to his department are being considered.

The chiefs of the Headquarters Staff of the Army and Navy attend the War Committee in a consultative capacity. The functions and powers of the War Committee are fixed by decree of the President of the Council, Minister for War. A second government decree sanctions the organization of an economic committee which hitherto was organized with very limited powers. The committee is now composed of:

Minister of State, M. Paul Doumer, president.
Minister of Commerce.
Minister of Agriculture.
Minister for the Colonies.
Minister of Transports.
Minister of Armaments.
Minister of Supply.

The Minister of Finance takes part in the deliberations when affairs relating to his department are under consideration. The scope and powers of the Economic Committee are fixed by a decree of the Premier and Minister for War. Reconstruction of the invaded provinces will come within the sphere of the Minister of Labor. M. Renard, who has been invested by decree with the presidency of the interministerial committee.

From the point of view of political parties, the Painlevé Cabinet is composed of one Republican Socialist, M. Paul Painlevé; seven Radical Socialists, MM. Steeg, Léon Bourgeois, René Besnard, Daniel Vincent, Renard, Maurice Long and Franklin-Bouillon. Three members of the Radical Left: MM. Clémentel, Raoul Péret, and Fernand David. Three members of the Republican Union of the Senate: MM. Ribot, Jean Dupuy and Paul Doumer. Two Republicans of the Left: MM. Chaumet and Louis Barthou. One member of the Republican Radical and Radical Socialist Union: M. Klotz. The eleven Undersecretaries of State are distributed as follows: seven members of the Radical Socialist group: MM. Justin Godart, J. L. Dumesnil, Mourier, V. Peytral, Paul Bourély, Mélin and Dalmier. Two members of the Radical Left: MM. Pierre Masse and Paul Morel. A Republican Socialist, M. Breton. M. De Monzie is reckoned a "Sauvage," as he belongs to no group.

Careers of Ministers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—M. Léon Bourgeois began his political career in 1888 as parliamentary representative of the Marne. In 1906 he was elected a member of the Senate by the same department. He has successively filled the posts of Minister of Public Education, of Justice, of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, and of Labor in many cabinets. He has also been president of the Council and president of the Chamber. In the Ribot Cabinet, M. Bourgeois was Minister of Labor.

M. Louis Barthou, who began his career as a journalist, entered Parliament in 1889 as deputy for Orléans and has never failed to be reelected. He has been Minister of Public Works, of the Interior, of Justice, of Education and of Fine Arts. It was owing to him that the famous three years military service bill was passed. Since the beginning of the war he has devoted himself unflinchingly to the cause of national defense and by his writings and personal influence has proved himself a power in the country.

M. Paul Doumer, professor and publisher at the beginning of his career, became chief de cabinet to M. Floquet and deputy for Alsace in 1888, for Yonne in 1890, and again for Alsace from 1902 to 1910. He has also represented Corsica in Parliament, and was Minister of Finance in the Bourgeois Cabinet, Governor-General of Indo-China, President of the Chamber, and was one of the candidates for the presidency of the Republic in 1906. He obtained 371 votes to M. Fallières' 449. He has sat on the military aviation council and the technical committee for the development of rail-

ways. He is the author of several books, among them "La Loi Militaire," published in 1913.

M. Jean Dupuy became, in 1888, editor of the Petit Parisien. Since 1891 he has represented the Hautes Pyrénées in the Senate. He has held ministerial office on several occasions and in various capacities. He is president of the Paris Press Syndicate.

M. Raoul Péret, the new Minister of Justice, has represented Vienne since 1902. He held the post of Minister of the Interior in the Doumergue Cabinet. A barrister by profession, he entered Parliament as representative of the Haute Saône in 1902, was in 1909 Undersecretary of State for Finance in the Briand Cabinet, and Minister of Labor in the Government formed by M. Caillaux in June, 1911.

Under M. Doumergue, he succeeded M. Caillaux as Minister of Finance. In June, 1914, he entered the Viviani Cabinet as Minister of Public Works. M. Daniel Vincent, Minister of Education, was professor at the Ecole Normale de Douai and then at that of Paris. M. Vincent was elected in 1910 to the Chamber of Deputies. In March last he entered the Ribot Cabinet as Undersecretary of State for Aviation, of which branch of the service he had made a special study since the beginning of the war.

M. Clavelle, Minister of Public Works, is a civil engineer, and had never been in Parliament. He was appointed director of the state railways some years ago, and showed his capacities as a first-rate organizer. In December, 1916, he was entrusted by M. Briand with the Undersecretaryship of Transports.

M. Maurice Long, Minister of Supply, is a barrister by profession and has served on the bench. He was elected to the Chamber for the first time in 1910, was for some years reporter on the treaty relating to the Congo, and is a member of the Commission on Foreign Affairs. Since the beginning of the war he has devoted his attention principally to economic questions, and a speech which he made on the wheat supply showed his mastery of the subject.

M. Renard, Minister of Labor, chemist, journalist, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Nevers, then president of the Commerce Committee of Clancy, and since 1906 Deputy for the Clancy division of Nièvre. He has sat on several commissions and was recently called to preside at the Labor Commission.

M. Loucheur, Minister of Armaments, is not a member of either the Senate or the Chamber of Deputies, and owed his appointment as Undersecretary of State for Military Requirements in the Briand Cabinet, to his specialized knowledge of the manufacture of munitions. After having given his support to M. Albert Thomas in that capacity, he was entrusted with the problems attendant on the supply of coal. Formerly a pupil at the Ecole Polytechnique, he entered the Compagnie du Nord, and after six years resigned in order to devote himself more particularly to the development of the electrical and hydro-electrical industries. He also built several railways in Turkey, and the Balkans.

M. Franklin-Bouillon was born in Jersey, where his father took refuge at the time of the coup d'état of Dec. 2, 1851. He is the grandson of the deputy Remolville. He started his career as a journalist, acting as war correspondent in the Sudan. He then became chief editor of a Radical, and after the fall of Léon Radical, he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1910 and has since been on the Foreign Affairs Commission and on that of the Budget. Since the war his chief efforts have been directed to the formation of an inter-ally Parliament, a scheme which he succeeded in realizing and in regard to which he is president of the bureau in Paris. At the time of his nomination to the Painlevé Cabinet as Minister in Charge of Missions and Propaganda, M. Franklin-Bouillon was actually in the United States on a mission, a task for which his thorough knowledge of English specially fitted him.

M. Clémentel, Minister of Commerce, retains the post which he held in the Ribot Cabinet. He is a member of the Radical Left and entered the Chamber in 1900 as representative of the Puy-de-Dôme. He was Minister for the Colonies from January, 1905, to March, 1906, in the Rouvier Cabinet and Minister for Agriculture in the Barthou Cabinet from March to December, 1913. He was budget reporter in 1914.

M. Steeg, who is Minister of the Interior, held the portfolio of Education in the Ribot Cabinet. On the resignation of M. Malvy he was appointed temporarily by M. Ribot to the post which he now holds. The Ministry of the Interior is one of the most important in the Cabinet.

ALBUQUERQUE TO TRY
COMMISSION FORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—By a majority of 200 votes, this city has adopted a charter providing for the commission form of government, with three commissioners and a city manager. The charter provides for nomination by petition and carries the referendum and recall. The first election of commissioners has been set for Nov. 20. Friends of the new system believe it will reduce operating costs of the city by one-third. It is the first adoption of the commission form in New Mexico.

LOUISIANA IMPROVEMENT PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

MONROE, La.—Plans to submit bond issues totaling \$640,000 for improvements have been approved by the Ouachita Parish police jury. Of this sum, if the people of the parish approve, \$250,000 will be used for a courthouse and jail combined.

A FRENCH VIEW.
OF FREE RUSSIA

Ludovic Naudeau Gives Impres-
sion of Conditions in Petro-
grad—Outsiders Have Little
Effect on Revolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The special correspondent of the Temps in Petrograd, Ludovic Naudeau, sends to his paper an interesting impression of the condition of things in the Russian capital. "I have before me a mass in a state of perpetual fusion," said Mr. Guchukoff, when, discouraged, he left the Ministry for War. The words "fusion," and "dull agitation" could well be applied to the present condition of the Russian population, which, having broken with its old forms, was now tending toward a future of which at present no one could foretell the shape. One seemed to stand before a place in which some colossal seismic upheaval was going on, surrounded by vapors through which it was impossible to see clearly, but in the midst of which flames and flashes of lightning could be perceived. In the nebulous and shifting phases of the Russian revolution were slowly developing the greatest actors could only grope their way forward, paying the greatest respect to the "Soudie," the destiny which they instinctively felt was stronger than themselves. No one among the most prominent men dared to act in a really independent and personal fashion, because, no one could count on the amount of support or opposition he would meet with next day from the civilian or the military masses. The feelings of these masses remained unknown, fluctuating, subject to disconcerting and complete changes, influenced by secret propaganda of which it was not always easy to find the traces. One saw the most able men acting in a given direction and at the same time making themselves safe with other groups who would have wished them to take a different line.

For instance, when it was necessary to arrest certain Maximalist leaders and to accuse them of treason, General Gourko was, at the same time, arrested and put in prison on the score of some vague monarchical leanings. And again when it was seen that Gourko must be set free they began by releasing Kamenev, Lenin's famous coworker, and Zinovieff of the Pravda. Lenin and Zinovieff had fled and Kamenev, after a few days in prison, took his place once more in the extreme Left of the Soviet, that extreme Left of which he had already again become the spokesman. When the Government relegated the Imperial family to Siberia, it declared that it did so in order to protect them from an anarchist attempt and also to prevent some attempt of the counter-revolutionists. Mr. Kerensky, and with him the Government, and the majority of the Soviet, made every effort to reconstitute the army and military discipline. But the Izvestia (the official organ of the Soviet) in August devoted its entire front page to the Pope's attempted mediation, a mediation in which this paper saw a symptom which made it possible to announce that peace was very near. Nowhere else among the Allies were the Pope's proposals so warmly received as in this organ of the Soviet.

About the same time Mr. Tcheldze, the president of the Soviet, had begun a declaration with these words: "At the present moment, when we are fighting within sight of peace, when we appeal to all the democracies of Europe to unite themselves," etc. In this way a soldier was told on the one hand that he must submit to discipline, and on the other that the war was evidently just coming to an end. Everything was contrast and contradiction. It was generally in the workshops that the insurgents started, and there was no guarantee that serious developments would not first take shape in them. But at the same time, these same workshops, which yesterday insisted on peace, were now setting to work to form shock troops, "battalions of death" destined to hurl themselves on the Germans.

The writer says that recently he had accompanied 2000 volunteers of 17 and 18 years of age to their camp, all of whom wore on the right arm the scarlet sign worn only by those intrepid individuals who "accepted the idea of an imminent death." A steamer carried these youths to their destination and they all crowded together on the deck talking freely. These were all youths who had worked hard and suffered, but the writer declares he was delighted with their youthful enthusiasm and the freshness of their outlook. It was cheering to remember that, in spite of everything, Russia could count every year on a class of 1,500,000 youths such as these, and that consequently it would be sufficient to spread civic education among two such classes in order to have an entirely new army which would know nothing of the former failings. Here, he felt, was a very good sign, and it was met with in a world where at present one hardly expected from a patriotic point of view to find anything that was not bad. It was one more disconcerting circumstance, one more reason for feeling that no decided opinion was possible.

Everything was contrast and enigma. One day there would be firing in the streets and on the roofs, a fortnight later an immense fair was held in the capital and there were little kiosks decked with flowers and little beribboned and gilt counters in all the streets. Decorated motor cars came and went, carrying speakers and people dressed in strange costumes brandishing multi-colored papers. Military bands were playing and people were all gesticulating and laughing. Millions of rubles were being collected from the people for the Liberty Loan. One day Kamenev

was put in prison, the next he was making a threatening speech in the Soviet. One heard on the same day people who all might be considered as well informed, expressing the most opposite opinions. As a rule aliens—those at least who did not know Russian—had been convinced that a counter-revolution would come to pass in a fortnight's time, and they were inclined to exaggerate the faults of the Socialist party. Knowing nothing of the Russian language or character they only got their information by talking to amiable Russians who spoke French and English fluently and who were often the enemies of the new régime, which they endeavored in every way to discredit in the eyes of the Allies.

The fact was that this vast world in which the Russian revolution swayed to and fro was like an unexplored ocean in which no one was acquainted with the currents, the winds or the reefs. That was why no traveler attempted to go straight across these strange tides, but felt forced to take soundings and to tack. That was why those who were considered the strong-est among the leaders were ally obliged to extricate themselves from their difficulties by methods which might be called equivocal. Every one maintained a certain detachment in his attitude, leaving himself the possibility of making such alterations as new circumstances might demand. The admirers of the French revolution say that the great Frenchmen of that time, the professors of energetic individual action, took a different line. That was true, but it was equally true that anyone who—for the moment at least—tried to play the part of a professor of energy in Russia would soon suffer shipwreck. The collective organizations, the associations of many complex forces carried the day over all individual wills, talents or desires.

The writer says that he has been told that the politicians from other countries who have passed a few weeks in Russia during the revolution have gone away with the impression that they had had some effect upon its course. One might just as well imagine, he declares, that a traveler, landing in some port, would by means of his voyage have made some changes in the movements of the ocean. When the most prominent Russians understand that they are the instruments rather than the propellers, when the leaders who can speak to the Russian masses in their own language feel that they receive rather than give impetus, what personal effect could an alien have who was ignorant of "the psychology of his audience" and obliged to speak to them by means of an interpreter? He concluded by saying that the strongest individualities felt themselves helpless and impotent before the destiny which they felt most clearly was outweighing their separate wills.

COTTON MILLS TO BE
OPERATED BY STEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NATCHEZ, Miss.—The Natchez cotton mills, which are to resume work Nov. 15, will be operated by steam instead of electricity, as was at first planned, and the present power plant will be utilized. It has been found that it would be impossible to secure delivery of motors and other equipment to electrify the plant before that date.

The new sawmill plant of the H. J. Butterworth Lumber Company, which will have a capacity of about 50,000 feet a day, is almost completed. It is situated 10 miles from Natchez.

MEDAL FOR ITALIAN SOLDIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The King has bestowed the gold medal for military valor on a private soldier belonging to an infantry regiment, named Luigi Settino. During an enemy counter-attack in May, 1917, he was severely wounded but he rejected the help of those who came to his aid crying "Go on, you are wanted yonder, don't trouble about me." The attack was repulsed, but again Settino refused help and not wishing those who offered to carry him to the rear to incur the danger that this would involve, asked his officer to allow him to remain in the trenches among his comrades. The inscription which accompanied the gold medal, and explains the reasons for its award, declares that such a splendid example of courage deserves general admiration and to be recorded in the glorious annals of the country.

DOZEN SALOONS IN
LOUISVILLE CLOSED

Following Order Shutting All
Liquor Houses in Jefferson
County, Several Are Fined in
City for Selling to Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

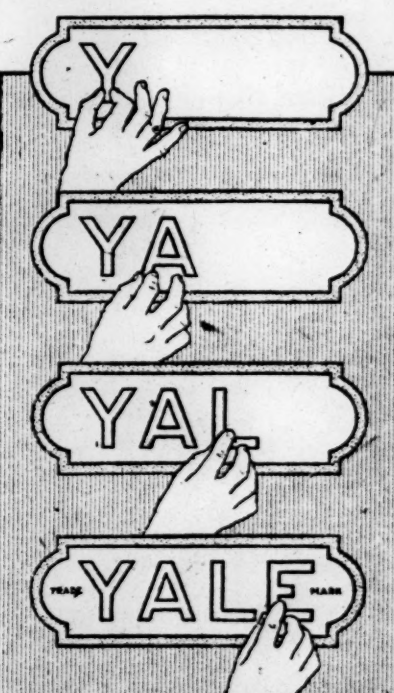
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Not only have all but two of the saloons in Jefferson County, outside of Louisville, been closed recently by an order issued by Provost Marshal Craine at Camp Zachary Taylor, but also the segregated district of this city has been eliminated, and in addition about a dozen saloonkeepers in Louisville, who have been convicted of selling intoxicating liquors to soldiers have been fined and their places have been closed. The city authorities, cooperating with the army officers, have also canceled the licenses of those convicted, thus increasing the fine, as the license year begins Sept. 1, and a license costs \$500. Under former rulings, a saloonkeeper whose place was closed for violations of the city law could dispose of his license, but the new ruling provides for its cancellation without rebate. This has had a sobering effect on the remaining saloonkeepers, and it is now practically impossible for a soldier to get intoxicating liquor in Louisville.

Forty-eight saloons in all have been thus closed in the county outside of Louisville by the orders of Provost Marshal Craine. All of them were within five miles of the camp. The only two remaining in operation are outside of that limit.

The elimination of the segregated district was not a serious matter, as the city authorities began several years ago to tighten up on it, and by the time the request of the War Department for its entire elimination was received, it had diminished to small proportions. An order issued by the city authorities requiring its disintegration went into effect Sept. 1, and it immediately disappeared.

Provost Marshal Craine has a corps of soldiers doing guard duty in the central section of the city, throughout the day and in the evening, with a view to maintaining order on the part of the soldiers. The Juvenile Court has enlisted the services of many women, who have been made deputies of the probation officer, and they are cooperating with the soldier and civilian police in maintaining order on the part of women and girls. Altogether there is a healthier moral atmosphere in Louisville since the establishment of the camp.

The city has benefited largely in other respects. The business activity of the city has increased considerably. Many old establishments have expanded substantially and hundreds of new enterprises have come into existence. Prior to the establishment of the camp there were many vacant houses, but at present rentable houses are at a premium and the big apartment houses have waiting lists. The hotels, restaurants and places of amusement are reaping a rich harvest. But despite the greatly increased activity there is no noticeable increase in living costs traceable to this condition.



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PROBLEMS AFTER WAR DESCRIBED

Former Chairman of Boston Port Directors Points Out the Need of Combinations for Development of Export Trade

Interesting problems of international trade after the war, especially those which confront the American manufacturer, were discussed in a lecture at the College of Business Administration of Boston University last night by Edward F. McSweeney, former chairman of the Board of Boston Port Directors.

Besides the ordinary markets, he said, there will be openings in the demand for material to replace property destroyed, which he estimated to be worth \$5,000,000,000. The share of the United States in this commerce of reconstruction, he said, will depend largely on the amount of credit it is willing to grant. It is the great opportunity for Massachusetts to prepare a definite policy of extending its trade, and the first step is the installation of adequate terminal facilities at Boston. Only united influence and the pull of community interest in first understanding, and afterward encouraging the development of international commerce by utilizing all the natural facilities which center around Boston Harbor, he said, will open the door of trade extension to New England manufacturers.

There is much for the national Government to do, Mr. McSweeney said. Antitrust laws in the United States do not prohibit combinations of manufacturers of other countries exploiting this market, but forbid American exporters cooperating in the development of international trade. Germany, France, England, Japan and the South American countries encourage their manufacturers to combine to sell goods in other countries. The right to combine for a similar purpose should be given manufacturers of the United States. Such combination for export purposes, Mr. McSweeney said, will permit of technical demonstration and follow-up methods; improved credit information and financing of foreign sales; more advantageous traffic contracts through greater and more regular tonnage, with superior facilities for customs, brokerage, and warehousing; assumption by the cooperative organization of credit extension which manufacturers, dependent on a quick turnover of capital are unable to provide; the survival of initial losses which have been almost invariably incurred before American goods could gain a foothold in other countries; division of foreign business on an agreed basis adapted to the mutual interest of all participants from the standpoint of sustained labor employment for wage earners; and improved ability to produce at a price to meet competition from other countries.

It is not reasonable to suppose, he said, that Congress ever meant to obstruct the development of the international commerce of this country by forbidding the use in export trade of methods which do not operate to prejudice the American public, and particularly which are lawful in the countries where this trade is carried on, and necessary if the manufacturers of this country intend to meet competitors on equal terms.

Mr. McSweeney then discussed the extent to which such combinations have long existed in other countries, to the disadvantage of the individual American exporter. "As a result of these combinations," he said, "certain forms of enterprise have been practically prohibited for many years in the United States. For example, the manufacture of chemicals. Before the war, the German chemical cartel sent an ultimatum to our dye manufacturers on this side, that if competitive products were attempted to be marketed, prices would be cut to an unheard-of level, and our markets flooded with cheap products until manufacturers engaged in that business would be bankrupt. A powerful lobby was supposed to be maintained in Washington to protect the German dye interests, and whether this is true or not, Congress was always kind and lenient to the German dye cartel. When the great war started, there was only a mere handful of dye manufacturers in the United States, and the chemical industry had for years been in the control of German interests. Since the war we have performed a miracle in dye production. All the dye manufacturers of this country now ask the question, 'What protection over a limited number of years on a sliding scale, and a right to organize their activities for the international field.'

He cited copper as a product of which Germany controlled the price, though the United States controlled the supply. In the 10 years preceding 1913 nearly 3,000,000,000 pounds were shipped abroad from the United States. 2,500,000 pounds remained here. Buyers abroad got it for 14.38 a pound delivered at their ports, and manufacturers here paid 15.21 cents for it. "Allowing for transportation during the period, the European received this copper for \$32,000,000 less than our manufacturers would have to pay for it here at home," English cotton and coal combinations affected the markets in those commodities in the same way. He gave a number of other instances. In Germany, prior to the war, he said, there were 600 combinations. Incidentally, he said he had been told that even during the war Germany has been piling up manufactured products in which it specializes to flood the markets of the world after the war, so that gold in payment may be obtained.

Referring to the international market, Mr. McSweeney said that the New England manufacturer who must compete single-handed with alien cooperative combinations, backed by their tanks, governments, railways, shipping lines plus rebates, must meet in addition the competition of the larger American companies having natural monopolies and efficient world-wide selling organizations, and is handicapped from the start. Not only this, he said, the small American exporter is also forced to use the cables, telegraphs, and ships, and thus risk exposure of trade secrets.

LOWER PRICES IN COAL ARE ORDERED

(Continued from page one)

The dealers refuse to commit, for publication, on the fixing of prices.

The committee that held the hearing resulting in the order for maximum prices consists of Hovey E. Slayton, William J. Starr and James W. Hill, fuel committee for New Hampshire.

Coal is scarce in Manchester and other New Hampshire communities, and dealers are consequently selling in small lots, so as to distribute what they receive as generally as possible. One school has been closed in this city because of lack of coal and the municipal buildings have a very scant supply.

Coal Fund Is Proposed

A fund of \$100,000, to be raised in Boston and used for the purchase of coal to be distributed at cost price among those unable to pay dealers' prices, was proposed by John J. Martin, president of the Exchange Trust Company of Boston and chairman of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange's committee on the high cost of living, at a meeting of the exchange last evening.

Today Mr. Martin, when asked about his proposed fund, said he had received a number of telephone calls expressing interest in the proposition and he believed it would be considered soon by the coal committee of the Real Estate Exchange. The home guard, he said, might well see to the work of distributing the coal in Boston, as a practical measure of war-time relief.

STREET WIDENING FOR SQUANTUM PLANT

Mayor Curley conferred today with representatives of the Board of Trade of Dorchester and with the street commissioners with relation to the United States Government's determination to widen Preston, South and a part of Mill streets, Dorchester, to make a broad thoroughfare to lead to the new destroyer plant being built in Squantum for the Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy.

Plans call for a widening of these streets to 50 feet so as to conform with the remaining part of Mill Street. The commissioners stated that they will eliminate jutting land and other obstacles so as to make a road with as few curves as possible.

When finished the Government will pave the thoroughfare for three fourths of a mile with granite blocks. As these alterations will practically make one long street out of these three, Mayor Curley proposed that this be done and the new street be called "Victory Road." This new road will be able to accommodate any reasonable amount of traffic which will come with the finishing of the new Squantum plant.

RECONSIDERATION OF PORT PLAN IS URGED

Henry I. Harriman, Charles F. Weed, George F. Washburn and Mark Temple Dowling conferred with Mayor Curley today in regard to the trip which they will make with the Mayor to Washington, D. C., to confer with Secretary of War Newton D. Baker in an effort to have him reconsider Boston as a shipping point for troops and supplies going overseas. It is hoped to have Boston named as such a port and have the Government erect a large supply depot on the South Boston flats where supplies may be handled for shipment to France. The Mayor and his conferees will meet Mr. Baker Saturday at 10 a. m.

DEMAND FOR ELECTRICIANS

Orders were received at the navy station at 146 Tremont Street this morning calling for special efforts on the part of recruiting officers to obtain enlistment of electricians. The electrical branch of the navy has been practically closed to enlistment for several months, only two men a week being allowed, but this order opens it up wide. Men will be enlisted as landsmen for electricians for general work and will be sent to the government school in New York where a 16 weeks' course is given in every branch of the electrical trade. Applicants must have a good knowledge of elementary electricity and will receive \$32.60 per month to start with, all expenses. When they advance to the rating of third class electrician they will receive \$41 per month and to second class \$46.50.

JACKSON COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MEDFORD, Mass.—At a meeting of the junior class of Jackson College, held Tuesday, the following officers were elected for the coming season: President, Miss Dorothy McCoy of Somerville; vice-president, Miss Grace Sherburne of Melrose; secretary, Miss Martha Noel of Perry, N. H.; treasurer, Miss Laura Marland of Ballardvale; marshal, Miss Ruth Robinson of Worcester.

SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—By a vote of 284 to 26, the German Majority Socialists meeting at Warburg voted down a motion to recommend that Reichstag members of their party oppose war credits for the Government, according to word received here today.

EXCESS STORES OF COAL MAY BE TAKEN

Government Considers Seizing Fuel Hoarded and Redistributing It—Million Tons Said to Be Cashed in Ohio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to the Fuel Administration, there is no new development in the coal situation in the Middle West today. The strikes are still local in character. Dr. Garfield's threat that if pressure was brought to bear on him by operators or miners he would use the full powers of the administration, is supposed to have caused hesitancy on the part of many miners to walk out.

The striking miners must return to work before Fuel Administrator Garfield will decide on their wage demands. The Government will not be placed in the position of surrendering on a matter vitally affecting conduct of the war. This ultimatum is understood to have been delivered by Mr. Garfield to leaders of the United Mine Workers here today.

President Wilson expects John P. White, who is expected to leave within 24 hours to make a final personal appeal to the union miners to return to work. District leaders in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and the southwestern coal fields are already striving to prevent further walkouts. William Green, secretary of the Mine Workers, arrived in Washington today from Indianapolis.

Persistent reports have been coming to the fuel headquarters of the Administration that manufacturers in some middle western towns have been hoarding coal and causing a scarcity for domestic use. These reports are at present under investigation. If the truth of them is substantiated, coal will no doubt be confiscated by the Administration and distributed where it is most needed. The Fuel Administration feels that for the present excess stores should be treated exactly as though the coal were stored at the mines. It is estimated that 1,000,000 tons are cached in Ohio.

As a result of investigation by the Fuel Administration, scores of immense coal hoards are said to have been located. Fuel Administrator Garfield has written each concern asking for a statement of coal on hand, monthly requirements and the sources from which the coal was secured. Reports from fuel headquarters state that hoardings not only covered "acres and acres" but even "hundreds of acres." The seizure of hoarded coal will be the Fuel Administration's first drastic move to correct what Dr. Garfield calls the "unbalanced condition" of the coal market.

Following a conference with John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, yesterday, during which the coal-strike situation in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio was discussed, Dr. Garfield sent a telegram of warning to the operators and miners in the central district that their plan to force the Government's hand would not be tolerated.

"American citizens engaged in the mining of coal," Dr. Garfield's message read, "whether operators or miners, are for the most part mindful of the fact that our country is at war, and that the burden rests upon them to produce the coal needed without interruption. But there are evidently some who fail to understand the gravity of the situation and who do not hesitate to advocate strikes at the present time, as a means of forcing the Government to decide at once whether the wage increase agreed to by the operators and miners of the central district should justly be covered by an advance in the prices fixed by the President."

"I am giving immediate and close attention to the question and hope to reach a decision at an early date."

"The only circumstances within my control which will delay that decision will be the violation of the spirit of the arrangement between the operators and miners, which was that under no circumstances should the production of coal be allowed to diminish."

If either the operators or miners attempt to bring pressure upon me to reach a decision, I shall postpone it and use whatever powers are necessary to compel the production of coal to meet the country's needs. Dr. Garfield said that so far as his bureau had been able to discover no foreign influences are behind the strike movements in various sections. He explained that the unions for the most part were willing to abide by their agreements with the Government, but that certain disgruntled individuals were clamoring for higher wages and threatening to strike. He stated that up to the present the strike situation would have no appreciable effects on the production of coal.

"But we intend to take measures to prevent strikes from spreading," he said.

President White of the United Mine Workers told Dr. Garfield that so far the strikes in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania were local in character. He expressed the hope that the men could be induced to return to work.

At a conference here between the operators and men a new wage scale granting substantial increases was agreed upon.

The question of allowing an increase in prices for coal produced is in the hands of a committee of the administration.

In a statement regarding the coal situation throughout the country the Fuel Administrator said that the question as to a shortage of coal could not be answered by a simple "yes" or "no." "On the one hand," said Dr. Garfield, "we have an increased production as compared with 1916, of nearly 10 per cent, and when compared with 1915, the increase is around 25 per cent. On the other hand we have a greatly increased demand from munition fac-

ories and other industries working on necessary government orders. The production of these factories is needed by ourselves and our allies if we are to fight the war successfully."

"In addition to this, the railroads must have more coal, if they are to move the troops and supplies. Whether the increased demand will be met by an increase of supply, which will also leave for the domestic consumer all the coal he needs, will depend first upon the car supply, second, upon the energy and patriotism of the miners, coal operators and laborers, third, upon the loyal recognition by every citizen that he is responsible for conservation and limitation in the use of coal to the utmost possible extent."

"Many of the largest miners are able to run at only half capacity much of the time owing to the inability of the railroads to supply the necessary cars."

"The fuel administration and the railroads are working energetically on this problem of getting more cars to the mines, and there is every hope that this shortage will be gradually remedied."

"It is the opinion of the Fuel Administration that if all the people will show the same patriotism in the use of coal which the miners and mine operators are showing in its production, there will be enough coal this year for all war purposes and still leave all that is necessary for domestic industries and for keeping the people warm."

OBJECTIONS TO PROF. APPELMANN

Citizens and College Alumni Protest His Continued Presence at University of Vermont

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Citizens and college alumni entered objections to the continued presence at the University of Vermont of Prof. Anton H. Appelmenn at a hearing given by United States Marshal Carpenter of Brattleboro on the question of granting the professor a permit to enter a zone barred to alien enemies by President Wilson's proclamation. The matter is to be referred to the Department of Justice, the chief point in question being whether the 175 men training for the signal corps at the university constitute a military training camp within the meaning of the proclamation establishing a half-mile barred zone around military camps.

Professor Appelmenn stated that after he had been attacked for his alleged activities and utterances, he decided to remain at the university, although he had originally intended returning to Germany with Count Bernstorff. He declared he did not uphold the acts of the German Government and had not influenced a student against the university. He intimated that the charges preferred against him were "aimed at bigger game," namely, President Denton of the university.

Acting President Perkins said he could see no reason for so much controversy over Professor Appelmenn, although others at the hearing declared his presence was undesirable at the city and college. Daniel L. Cady summed up the case, explaining that the presidential proclamation was for the protection of the camps, the community and of the alien himself.

RAILROADS' PART IN WINNING WAR TOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—How the railroads of the United States can help to win the war, the necessity for cooperation by the state railroad commissions, with the Interstate Commerce Commission and the need for greater revenues if the roads are to meet the demands of the war was told to the representatives of the state railroads attending the twenty-fifth annual convention of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners by congressmen and government officials at a banquet at the Willard, recently.

Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, chairman of the committee now investigating American roads, declared that "the successful prosecution of the war depends more than anything else upon the transportation by rail, river and ocean." Senator Newlands added that the Government would have either to give the railroads permission to increase their rates or to lend them money.

Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said that this is a time for the railroads to serve the country. "We are instituting a system of priority shipments," he added, "We are now moving empty cars, we are carrying materials for cantonments, we are transporting coal, we are moving 700,000 men."

BOSTON CITY CLUB

Dr. Alonzo Taylor of Washington, representing Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator, is to be the principal speaker at the meeting of the Boston City Club tonight, when Henry B. Endicott, State Food Administrator, is expected to preside. Dr. Taylor will speak on "The Meaning and Purpose of Wartime Food Conservation."

COAL SAVING IS SOUGHT

Boston University has recognized the necessity for conserving the coal supply, and the authorities have posted notices in all of the class rooms requesting students to turn off electric lights when leaving class rooms or offices and to avoid all unnecessary lighting.

AMERICAN PRISON CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Prison Congress will meet in New Orleans Nov. 19 to 25.

INITIATIVE MEN CALLED TO RALLY

Supporters of Proposed Constitutional Amendment Asked to Meet at Boston City Club

A rally call to the advocates of the initiative and referendum to meet tonight at the Boston City Club to consider the welfare of their favorite measure was received by many delegates at today's session of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. The call came in communications from Lawrence G. Brooks, secretary of the Union for a Progressive Constitution, in which it was pointed out that two roll calls were lost by a single vote this week through absence of delegates favorable to the initiative and referendum.

The communication said in part: "Roll-calls on important amendments are now occurring daily. Twice this week the initiative and referendum forces have lost on two roll-calls by one vote. The absence of one delegate at any time may cause defeat. If such a setback, even though accidental, occurs on the vote on the initiative and referendum itself, a vote likely to be taken any day now, the initiative and referendum is definitely and finally eliminated from the convention, and will as a result not come up for a third reading."

"The fight is therefore at its most critical stage. Only intelligent and whole-hearted cooperation for the next few days, both in conference and convention will insure success."

The initiative and referendum supporters are urged to meet in conference at the City Club at 7:15 p. m. "to consider the present situation."

LOAN SUCCESS GOOD AS A WAR VICTORY

Food Administrator Henry B. Endicott, speaking on the Liberty Loan at a dinner of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club in the Hotel Somerset last night, said that if the loan is made the success that the United States is able to make it, it will be better than any single victory that this country can accomplish in the war. He said that he subscribed yesterday personally for \$1,000,000 worth of bonds. This was in addition to the \$1,500,000 previously subscribed by him.

Mr. Endicott spoke of the possibility of milk becoming cheaper, saying he was working on a plan which, he hoped, would enable the people of the State to get their milk cheaper, if they do their part. Referring to his recent order setting the price at 14 cents a quart, he said it took considerable effort to prevent it going to 15 cents.

Other guests of honor at the dinner were Lewis A. Crossett, treasurer of the Boston Y. M. C. A. and director of the international Y. M. C. A.; and Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, U. S. A., in command of the Northeastern Department.

UNION MEN AT WORK ON SQUANTUM PLANT

Union men working on the new ship-building plant being built at Squantum for the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, were working today and officials of the New England Telephone Company, and the Fred T. Ley Company, who employ the men, said they had not received any notice from the unions up to noon regarding their removal. Officials of the Telephone Company said today that all telephones needed for the requirements of the construction company, had been installed and were working, and that the company's men were now employed with reference to buildings after they have been constructed and occupied by the Fore River Company. George W. Ellis, of the Ley Company, said that their concern's part of the work at Squantum was installation of lighting outside the buildings for night work. About 50 men are working, he said.

HARVARD NAVAL CADET SCHOOL

Upon the commencement of a four months' training course to fit them for ensigns, 150 young men reported yesterday at the Naval Cadet School at Harvard, Capt. James P. Parker, N. N. V., commanding officer. These men have been chosen from an eligible list, which was established at the navy yard by an examination held there last August.

A feature of the opening of the course was the announcement that four Harvard honor men had been chosen directly by President Lowell to become members of the course. William B. Snow of Stoneham, Robert

RUGS from India, China and Persia

Some particularly good values at

\$245

Qualities guaranteed by Chandler & Co. If purchased at today's wholesale valuations, would retail at about 300.00 to 900.00.

Sizes range from 12x9 to 12x15.

Small Oriental Rugs

Mosuls, Shirvans, Anatolians, Daghestans, Shiraz, Kurdistan, etc. Priced \$5.00 and \$5.00.

Chandler & Co.

4 Tremont St., Near West, Boston

ALLIED BLOCKADE TO BE TIGHTENED

Details of London Conference Show Intention of Cutting Off All Supplies for German Army From Neutral Sources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Neutral nations, and particularly those in Europe, must be prepared to share even greater deprivations and burdens made necessary by the war under the decision of the recent allied conference at London.

Details of the conference are beginning to reach Washington through official channels. They show that the Allies are determined to support their armies in the field by cutting off as far as possible all supplies for the German army from neutral sources through a tightening of the blockade.

Attention has been directed at the conference to the necessity of preventing Sweden from supplying Germany with metals, and the general opinion seems to be that hereafter the neutrals should be compelled to furnish the Allies with goods of their own production which they cannot consume in exchange for supplies from the Allies. Further, they will be required to use their own ships for this trade.

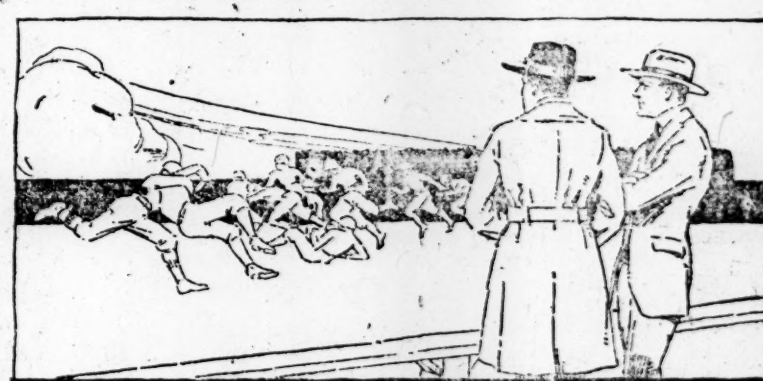
"Such is the new blockade formula which must be strictly applied and which will make it impossible for Germany to continue the struggle," said one declaration at the conference. The extent to which the United States will be influenced by the decisions of the London conference has not been revealed but that this Government is in accord with them is evidenced by the rigid restrictions placed upon exports to the European neutrals from this country.

SUGAR BEET CROP HEAVY

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—According to an Ogden correspondent of the News, operation of the factory of the Amalgamated Sugar Company at that place has been started. It is stated that the heavy beet harvest of this year will result in the factory operating until far into the winter. Many farmers are now engaged in the digging of beets and the deliveries at the factory will rapidly increase.

CLERGYMAN WITHDRAWS NAME

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Rev. Edmund R. Laine Jr. of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Ludlow, has withdrawn his name from consideration for a position as a navy chaplain, it was learned today, because, he claims, he did not receive an appointment to which he was entitled by heading the list of 100 clergymen picked by the chaplain committee of the Federated Council of Churches.



Two Ways

ANY good tailor will tell you that there are two ways to make a coat. One "open," the other "closed."

The difference is this: A "closed" coat, being made by machine, is necessarily made inside out and subsequently pulled right side out again. Hardly a good way to give it shape.

An "open" coat, a strictly hand process, is built as it is to be worn, with the right side out, and shaped stitch by stitch to the figure.

MORSE MADE CLOTHES

at \$17.50 \$20.00 \$25.00 and up to \$45.00

Hand tailored throughout, are open clothes, tailored to the highest possible standard, and sold to you direct from the workrooms where they are made without middleman's profit.

The new Fall line of Morse Made Clothes now waiting you represents the utmost accomplishment in clothes making at most reasonable prices.

It will pay you to come in today and see.

Adams  Square
Open Saturday Evenings

SOUTHERN STATES VOTE TO ADVERTISE

Commercial Congress Will Raise
Million-Dollar Fund — It
Would Improve Markets and
Develop Water Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Resolutions adopted last night at the closing session of the Southern Commercial Congress included the following provision: To raise \$1,000,000 in levies of \$2,000 a year for the next three years from each of the Southern States for the purpose of advertising the South under the direction of a committee consisting of the governors of the States and another member appointed from each State by the President of the Southern Commercial Congress, to devote the energies of the Congress to the movement of federal legislation for improving the national system for the marketing of agricultural products; to urge legislation for the development of water power on navigable rivers and in public land, with due regard to the safeguarding of public interest, and to ask the Legislatures of the Southern States to utilize convict labor in construction and maintenance of highways.

A resolution was also adopted by the Congress upholding the war, stating that the Congress stands for winning the war, and trusts that after a victorious ending of the war, a peace may be secured that will be just and right, and safeguarded by a "League of Honor among democratic nations" or some other power that shall become the permanent bulwark and help of the nations.

Agriculture and finance were among the topics extensively discussed by the various conferences of the Congress during the last day of its ninth annual convention at the Hotel Astor yesterday.

"The Farm Loan system will enable thousands of small farmers to get loans at a low rate and on easy terms who would not have been able to borrow at all under previous conditions, because private loaning companies did not care to bother with their small business," said George W. Norris, Federal Loan Commissioner, before the Agricultural Conference. "The securing of long-time loans will emancipate the borrowers from their economic thralldom to the supply merchant and the local banker, and permit them to do safe and diversified farming."

"The Federal Land Banks at Baltimore, Columbia, Louisville and New Orleans, are saying to the farmers of the South, 'If you want to pay off your high interest rate mortgage, or buy land, or make improvements on the land you have, or buy fertilizer or live stock, we are ready to lend you the money up to half the value of your farm. The rate will be 5 per cent, the term will be what you want it to be, from five years to 40, and if you pay us 5 per cent a year, it will not only take care of the interest but pay off the principal in 36 years.' To many an overburdened and discouraged Southern planter this sounds too good to be true, and this doubt has somewhat delayed general recourse to the system, but already these four banks have applications for loans to an amount in excess of \$50,000,000, and have approved loans in excess of \$25,000,000."

Leonard G. Robinson, president of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass., addressed the same gathering on the Federal Farm Loan Act. In his address Mr. Robinson said: "There has been not a little criticism—serious and frivolous, fair and unfair—of the Federal Farm Loan Act. There has been considerable opposition to it, most of the opposition being due to a misapprehension of its true import. Ultra-radicals call it a banking measure; ultra-conservatives call it a socialistic measure. This in itself shows that it is neither one nor the other. There is growing conviction that the vital provisions of the act are sound in principle and effective in practice. The best sentiment in the country—among bankers and farmers alike, however they may differ in details—has gradually crystallized into the belief that the Federal Farm Loan Act is one of the most constructive measures ever enacted by Congress."

The two great evils, the tenant and crop system, the Farm Loan system is especially calculated to remedy," said T. E. Davis, president of the Farm Loan Bank of New Orleans. "Already we begin to see the light in our section of the South. Many of our loan applications are from parties who desire to purchase land with the proceeds of the loan, and we are doing all we can to encourage such applications, since we thereby enable the tenant to become an owner."

Dr. A. F. Woods, president of the Maryland Agricultural College, speaking on "The Farmer and the Food Supply," said that dairying was the most important animal industry project in the United States. "Still, by most people," said Dr. Woods, "milk is thought of as average, rather than as good, and is used sparingly when the price increases above the time-honored 5 cents a quart. Meat and eggs are substituted at several times the cost of less food efficiency. The producer gets an average less than the actual cost of production, usually much less. The reduction in consumption reacts to still further curtail profits, and therefore production is reduced. There is only one way to insure the continued production of an abundant supply of pure, wholesome milk, and that is to give assurance to the producer that he shall receive the cost of production by efficient methods plus a reasonable profit. The consumer must be willing to pay this cost plus similar cost of distribution economically and efficiently conducted. The Government is ascertaining these costs."

Robert B. van Cortlandt, Chairman

of the Committee on Agriculture and Food Supply of the Congress, in an address before the Agricultural Conference, said, "that if the possibilities which the war presents of improving the organization of American agriculture are fully and wisely availed of, the interests affected are so enormous and the possible benefits so great that no matter how huge the cost of the war may be, the losses will be more than compensated through the gains that a better agricultural organization will secure to the nation. Probably in no field of our activities have we been more backward than in agriculture. Up to a few years ago this was not clearly recognized, but lately a realization of our shortcomings has become clear to all."

MELROSE COMPANY SHIFTS QUARTERS

Recently Vacated New Armory
at Stoneham Is Turned Over
to Militia of Adjoining City

MELROSE, Mass.—With the new State Armory in Stoneham placed at its disposal by the Commonwealth, the Melrose state guard company is going forward with its organization as a militia company.

Capt. Benjamin R. Vaughn of the Melrose company has been appointed custodian of the armory and this is probably the first instance within Massachusetts where an armory in one community has been turned over to an organization from an adjacent community.

The Melrose company took formal possession of the building this week. Their former quarters in the City Hall were vacated and the men, in heavy marching order, carrying their complete equipment, marched from Melrose City Hall to the armory in Stoneham.

With the departure of H company of the sixth regiment for active duty from the Stoneham Armory, the building was left without occupants or a custodian. When Melrose applied to the State for quarters for drilling and for housing its equipment, the Stoneham Armory was tendered.

Drilling at the armory will take place two or more evenings each week, members going to and from the armory in automobiles belonging to the members or marching to their headquarters behind the company's file and drum corps.

The Melrose state guard company has participated in several competitive drills and has carried away several blue ribbons and tricolors as a result.

Arrangements have been made for the members to take rifle practice at the Wakefield range and in addition plans have been perfected for a continuance of the week-end camping expeditions which have proved one of the most interesting and instructive features of the company's work up to the present time.

All of the members have been provided with uniforms and other equipment complete and they are ready to respond to a call for service to the State at a moment's notice.

BOSTON NOT TO BE EMBARKATION PORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The report that Boston was to be made a port of embarkation at this time has been denied by Secretary of War Baker.

He has explained that the port of Boston will not be utilized until ports near New York and Newport News have been developed to their full capacity, and it is understood that this will require many months.

At the headquarters of the Shipping Board it is said that there is very little likelihood that Boston will win a large share of the commerce going overseas.

SEATTLE SHIPYARD STRIKE IS SETTLED

SEATTLE, Wash.—The shipyard strike here is considered to be at least temporarily settled as a result of a patriotic appeal made to the men by the Federal Wage Adjustment Board, and 12,000 workmen are expected to return to work shortly in consequence.

The Metal Trades Council, which called the strike, has voted to instruct its members to return under conditions existing before the strike, and to leave claims for higher wages and the closed shop to the Adjustment Board.

SHEEP INDUSTRY AIDED

DETROIT, Mich.—Through the co-operation of the Michigan Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture, says an East Lansing dispatch to the Free Press, an extension specialist in sheep husbandry has been employed to devote all of his time to the interests of the sheep industry in Michigan.



One style in silvertone at \$35.

Silvertone suits at \$35, because we bought by the bolt

SILVERTONE is new this season, but soon after it was introduced it acquired the habit of the times—of going up in price. The price is too high now to warrant putting the original suede-like quality into suits at \$35; but here it is. We bought it by the piece at its first price; we believe we have enough to last through the season.

Silvertone, by the way, is being talked of for Spring.

(Silvertone—mail orders filled—5th floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

SHORT TERM ISSUE IS OVERSUBSCRIBED

United States Treasury Certificates to Tide Over Government Until Liberty Bonds Are Issued Are Speedily Sold

While the Liberty Loan campaigners have been putting more and more pressure upon the citizens, urging them to invest in Liberty bonds as a patriotic duty to the United States Government, the Treasury Department at Washington has been issuing short-term treasury certificates aggregating more than \$1,500,000,000 to tide the Treasury over until the new Liberty Loan has been fully subscribed.

The latest issue of these certificates was closed to subscribers at the Boston Federal Reserve Bank this week. It totaled \$300,000,000, and was oversubscribed. Holders of the certificates, which became due on Nov. 22, are to be permitted to convert them into Liberty bonds, at any federal reserve bank, if offered on Nov. 15. The offering draws interest from Oct. 18 at the rate of 4 per cent. The previous issue of \$400,000,000 also bore interest at 4 per cent, while the other offerings were issued at 3½ per cent.

Revised estimates placing the first year's cost of the United States' participation in the war at \$21,000,000,000, which must be raised, through the flotation of bonds or the levying of heavy direct taxes, by next July, are serving to bring home squarely to the individual citizen his paramount duty to become a liberal subscriber to the present and forthcoming issues of Liberty bonds.

Liberty Loan financiers emphasize that this huge sum is equivalent to more than half of the income of the entire population of the United States, which at the present moment is the most prosperous of any nation in the world, and thus proportionately burdenable to stand the financial burden than other countries.

Simple arithmetical processes reduce this stupendous, and to most people inconceivable sum, to a more comprehensible basis by showing that for every day of the present fiscal year, including Sundays, the people of the country must raise more than \$57,000,000, to be expended upon the war, either directly by the Government at Washington, or to be applied to assisting the Entente Allies in financing their war activities.

Great emphasis is placed upon the fact that unless every citizen comes forward with his war dollars in the required proportion, there will result an uneven distribution of the Liberty Loan, which is bound to affect the country's credit. Every such handicap, it is pointed out, correspondingly diminishes the outlook for ending the war this winter.

The Liberty Loan is believed by financiers quite certain to be a complete success. The chief concern of the Government is said to be to spread the total amount of the loan among a large number, rather than a restricted few of its citizens. From hence, therefore, springs the unrelenting insistence of the Liberty Loan campaign committee that every citizen "Buy a Liberty Bond Today." It also is declared that the financing of the great struggle, which President Wilson has aptly termed the Liberty War, must of necessity pinch every citizen of the United States, and that the quicker it begins to pinch hard, the less severe will the future pinch be felt.

Emphasis is laid on the tremendous security back of the Liberty Loan bonds by Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., who says in part:

"When you are buying a United States bond you are buying your own promise-to-pay and that of your neighbors. There are 100,000,000 people pledged to pay this bond which you are going to buy. There is no other nation so solvent, so prosperous and so sure to pay its debts as the United States. Therefore there can be no possible hesitation as to the soundness of the security."

"Just consider for a moment the tangible resources that are behind this loan. The property of the citizens of the United States is estimated at \$225,000,000,000. The income of the people of the United States is about \$40,000,000,000."

"When we compare these figures with those of the nations abroad we ought to be ashamed of having to work so hard to raise this money for our Government. Why, the resources of Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia combined hardly equal those of the United States, and the income of all those people nothing like equals our income. Yet those countries since the war began have raised \$40,000,000,000 in the form of government loans."

"Look at the character of our re-

sources. The value of our farms is well over \$50,000,000,000, of our factories \$25,000,000,000, of our railroads \$25,000,000,000, all rich, increasing and productive. Our gold supply is over \$3,000,000,000 or more than a third of the entire gold supply of the world."

GAS WELLS YIELD PETROLEUM PRODUCT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

HOUMA, La.—An analysis of the drippings from one of the McCormick gas wells in the Terrebonne field, near Houma, has shown that the fluid is a petroleum product. The analysis was made by the laboratory of the State Board of Health, by direction of Dr. Oscar Dowling, Cassius L. Clay, state analyst, commenting upon the analysis, said that the "oil appears to be a crude light mineral oil, resembling kerosene."

The analysis of the drippings from the McCormick well is thought definitely to establish the fact that the gas comes from petroleum, and that it is not marsh gas.

BARGES TO CARRY FROM MINE TO MILL

United States Shipping Board Is
to Supervise Putting Into Operation of a Fleet to Transport
Ore on Mississippi River

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Shipping Board is to supervise the putting into operation of a fleet of barges on the Mississippi River to transport ore from the mines to the steel mills in the Mississippi Valley, according to an announcement by Secretary of Commerce Redfield. He declined to speak of the project of building the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal connecting these two waterways, except to say that the first duty of the Government will be to make use of existing waterways.

When asked whether the Shipping Board would operate the ore transports, he said:

"That remains for the board itself

to decide. It may do so or a contract may be made with an operating corporation. The board will, however, have the barges built."

"We have estimated that it will cost approximately \$3,000,000," continued the secretary, "to finance the project. It is a great undertaking and will make it possible to transport a constant stream of ore from the mines to the mills. The Government will ask the cities to furnish the proper wharves. The plan will greatly relieve congestion of railroads and the traffic on the Great Lakes, and the freight barges, after taking ore to the mills in the lower valley could carry freight to intermediate points on the return trip."

Arrangements are to be made with the railroads by the Shipping Board to bring the product of the mines to St. Paul, from which point it will be carried by barges.

It is believed the plan will also relieve the coal shortage and relieve railroad congestion.

OIL PRICE ADVANCED

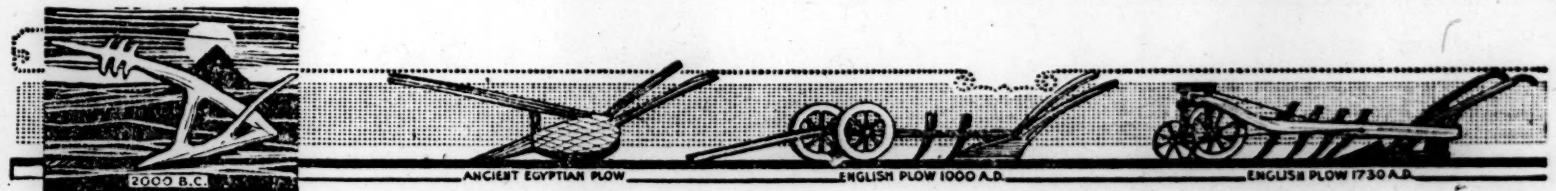
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Standard Oil Company of New York advanced the price of refined oil in barrels for export 10 points a gallon.

TRANSPORT SERVICE TESTS ARE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Six two-ton motor trucks laden with government supplies for the supply depot of the post quartermaster at Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia, will make a 115-mile trip from Atlanta over the Dixie Highway. The use of the road will save time and expense to the Government. The trip is expected to prove the value of a system of military highways connecting the supply bases with the military cantonments.

At the same time a test will be made in the transportation of infantrymen, when a specially constructed high-powered passenger truck, built according to specifications of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, will transport 16 soldiers from Ft. McPherson to Ft. Oglethorpe, together with their guns, ammunition and full marching equipment. The outcome of the test is being watched with the greatest interest by army officers, particularly those in the supply and transportation department.



This is the first of a series of six advertisements.

No. 1

A complete set of these advertisements can be secured on request.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT TELLS OF

A NEW WAR PLOW

—A Machine Which In One Short Year Has Aroused Deep
Interest Throughout the Agricultural and Scientific World.

THE NEW FARM TOOL IS CALLED THE "ONCE-OVER" TILLER because it does in one trip over a field work that formerly required several operations and the use of numerous tillage implements.



WOODEN PLOW USED 2,000 YEARS AGO

Considering the wonderful improvements made in harvesting machinery, it is a mystery that the plow should have virtually stood still for two thousand years. There is no reason why the same high degree of efficiency found in harvesting tools should not be had in soil working implements.

FOREWORD: Back in the dark ages of the world's history, man tilled the soil by scratching the surface of the ground with a crooked stick. Slowly, indeed, has the art of plowing progressed up through the ages. Even today, in some lands, people still use the ancient crooked stick for a plow. Only one hundred years ago in America, wooden plows were in general use. In recent years, even, the same cumbersome shape and crude design of the ancients still prevailed, but with the world's cry for more food, has come a gradual improvement, and today the iron walking plows, which superseded the old wooden contrivances, are rapidly disappearing from modern farms, and the steel sulky or riding plows are the standard. And these, in turn, are already beginning to be replaced by the tractor plows.

HOWEVER, down through all the centuries, man has made of plowing a purely preliminary operation, which needed to be followed by disking, harrowing, cross harrowing, packing, rolling and drilling, before the crop was fairly put in.

IN FACT, this was the situation in all countries up to a short year ago, when a young man, while crossing a crowded street in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was given, in a flash, the idea of a machine that would do all the work of preparing a field to raise a crop of grain in one operation. The man was not an engineer, nor an inventor, nor an agricultural expert. No explanation for the invention has been offered by the inventor except the quotation from "Mrs. Wiggs, of the Cabbage Patch," which says:

- "Out of the mud and slime of things, something always, always sings," and
- just as the human need of better transportation facilities brought the Steamship, the Railroad and the Automobile;
- just as the need for more intimate and rapid conversation between the peoples of the earth uncovered the Telegraph and Telephone;
- just as the need for navigating the air and diving under the waters of the sea evolved the aeroplane and the submarine;
- just so the greater need for a more scientific method of procuring more food for the human race, has revealed the new plow,—THE "ONCE-OVER" TILLER.

THE WAR PLOW

The new invention is styled by many, especially the peoples of Europe, as the "great war plow," a name derived from the fact that it is so simple to handle it can be easily operated by even a boy or girl—thus making available to the nations, in the work of producing food, those human units which red war has either rejected or ruined.

And it is about this new farm implement,—the story of its wonderful development,—the practically universal Trade-Press endorsements—its operation before the highest authorities on Agronomy,—its demonstration at the state agricultural colleges—its trial by the United States Government on the National Farm—its unprecedented reception by the British Government and English press—its appearance in France, Australia, New Zealand and Italy—all this, comprising a history NOT SHARED BY ANY OTHER AGRICULTURAL INVENTION OF RECENT TIMES—it is this you will read of in the advertisements to follow. You are promised items of human interest which will grip because of their fundamental appeal, touching, as they do, the very vitals of the question of supplying food for the human race by "a new method" that calls for a radical revision of the ancient, mildewed, traditions "handed down to us by our fathers."

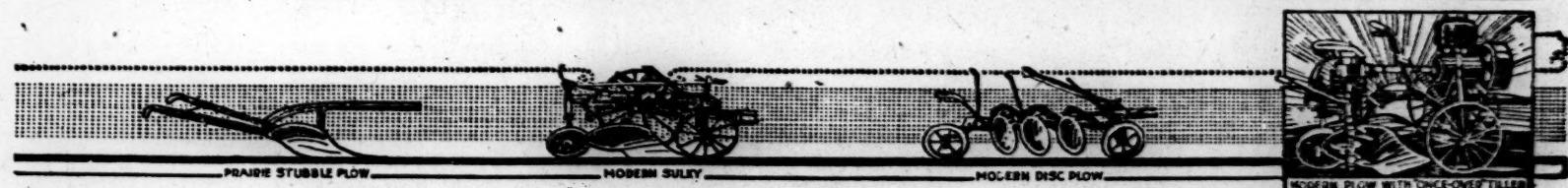
THE IDEA back of this publicity is educational, and to prepare a market for the machine.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING MACHINERY COMPANY,
Minneapolis, Minnesota, U. S. A.

By Thomas W. Hicks, Vice President and General Manager.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
October 18, 1917

NOTE: The next advertisement giving further details of this machine will appear in The Christian Science Monitor, on Oct. 22, 1917.



POWELL STUBBLE PLOW

MODERN SULKY

MODERN DISC PLOW

WOODEN PLOW WITH ONCE-OVER TILLER

CLOSER GUARD AT AYER IS PROPOSED

Officials of Camp Devens Planning to Stop Entrance of Peddlers and Photographers and All Cameras Are Barred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—A general tightening up of the system of guarding the gates and entrances to the cantonment is being made to prevent the sale of wares within the camp grounds by itinerant peddlers who have been numerous since the arrival of the men. An order is now in effect to take up all passes previously issued to such people and all cameras also are to be barred in the future. Tin-type artists who have been plying their trade in the various barracks will come under this ban, and no more Sunday snapshots will be permitted by visitors. Strict regulations are also to go into effect regarding taxicabs and auto buses entering the cantonment, and a more rigid surveillance along all lines is to be maintained in the future.

A training school for commissioned officers is to be established here on Jan. 5, 1918, continuing for four months. All men who successfully complete the course will be carried on the eligible list for appointment as second lieutenants, and they will be commissioned as fast as vacancies occur. Enlisted men who desire to attend this school must submit their applications to their company commanders prior to Dec. 1. Men with university, college, and high school training will be especially considered among the applicants.

Seriat V. M. Miller has opened a school for buglers in the three hundred and first engineer regiment. He will have 12 infantrymen, seven artillerymen, three men from the machine gun battalions, two from the engineers, seven from the depot brigade, two from the division trains, and one from the three hundred and first signal battalion.

Newton men in camp have received sweaters, wristers, and other comforts from the Newton Public Safety Committee.

Somerville men in the fifth additional company of the ninth battalion, depot brigade, have made an appeal to Mayor Cliff of that city for a football and other athletic equipment. About 250 sweaters have been distributed among the Roxbury and Back Bay men in Company G of the three hundred and first regiment.

Plans for the observance of Thanksgiving are already under way, and many of the companies are hoping to have a grand celebration on that day. Congressman Peter F. Tague and former Lieutenant-Governor Edward P. Barry were yesterday in consultation with Col. Frank Tompkins of the three hundred and first infantry in regard to plans for the national holiday.

Blodgett of Malden has written Capt. Norman Harrower of the third provisional company of the depot brigade, asking that Malden men in the company with dependents communicate with city officials so that their families may at once be provided for.

A "comfort" committee of district 11, Dorchester, is planning a series of entertainments to secure funds with which to furnish every soldier boy from that district with a sweater and other useful articles. The first of these social affairs will be held in Columbia Hall, Upham's Corner, on Monday evening, Oct. 22. All arrangements for the affair were completed at a meeting held recently at the home of Mrs. George A. McEvoy. There will be several musical numbers, and a large response from the residents of the district is expected.

Col. Taylor to be in Charge

Col. Charles W. Taylor, retired, of West Brooklyn, N. Y., will come to Boston at once to take charge of the army recruiting station at 3 Tremont Row. He is a native of New York, and was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point in 1875. He was commissioned a second lieutenant and assigned to the twenty-second infantry in 1879, and was promoted to captain in 1889.

On Feb. 22, 1902, he became a major in the thirteenth cavalry, and in 1908 a lieutenant-colonel in the fourth cavalry. He was advanced to cavalry colonel in 1912, being assigned to the eighth cavalry. For some time during the spring of 1916 Colonel Taylor was in command of the border patrol at El Paso, Tex., being retired during the latter part of the year.

Maj. John A. Pearson, who has been in charge of the office, sent 17 recruits to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., yesterday, and five to Ft. Banks. He also signed papers for two recruits who will go to the Watertown Arsenal and to Camp Syracuse, N. Y.

The navy recruiting station accepted four out of 18 applicants for that branch of the service, and six previously enlisted were forwarded to Norfolk, Va., for training. One applicant was accepted by the marine corps.

Deliacies for Troop D Boys
Arrangements are being made by relatives and friends of old Troop D, Massachusetts Cavalry, to send a box of delicacies to the boys in the trenches. The unit comprises 178 of fliers and men, who are in a machine gun battalion. A meeting will be held at the Cavalry Club, 121 Dummer Street, Brookline, to arrange for the gifts.

Machine Gun Recruiting
FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Recruiting for the machine gun company is daily going on here under direction of Capt. Richard Stoehr, and over 1000 post cards have been sent out in the general appeal for men. Captain Stoehr

OFFICERS ACT ON LOWELL PROBLEM

Committee Reports on Result of Investigation and Steps Are Planned to Put Stop to Liquor Traffic Among Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Administration officers of the national army cantonment are convinced that the soldiers training here for duty on the European front need protection from the liquor traffic when they are off duty in other cities, as evidenced in the report just made by a committee of officers who recently surveyed conditions in Lowell and Boston, resulting in several arrests of "bootleggers" and their ilk.

It is expected that some definite step to afford adequate protection to the soldiers, both those in uniform and those who, due to late arrival of supplies, are not yet furnished with uniforms, will be taken by the camp officers before the next general liberty leaves are granted over Saturday and Sunday.

Upon the latter days especially the soldiers need protection from the evils of licensed and illicit vendors of intoxicating liquors according to information received by Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, divisional commander, from Mayor James E. O'Donnell. General Hodges is considering the request made by Mayor O'Donnell that a military provost guard be established in Lowell to discipline the soldiers, and to generally look out for their welfare while making the best of their liberty periods in the mill city.

The law makes it illegal for a licensed liquor dealer to supply intoxicating drinks to soldiers in uniform. Under regulations of the War Department, established since the United States recognized the existence of a state of war with Germany last April, all members of the military and naval establishments, both the officers and enlisted men, must be attired in their uniforms when they appear in public places. These regulations serve in large measure to protect the army from the evil of the open saloon.

According to investigators, however, this does not completely solve the problem by any means, for there is nothing to prevent a soldier who has not received his uniform being supplied with drink at a bar. Whether or not he may be known as a soldier, the saloon keeper finds nothing in the way of serving him, for the symbol of inhibition is the khaki uniform.

It is pointed out that the uniformed soldiers represent a relatively small proportion of the 30,000 men camped here. Nevertheless an estimate of the problem which these "rookies" are giving is found in the recommendation of investigators that no soldier be allowed liberty leave unless he can obtain a uniform, and thus be in a degree protected from the liquor evil.

Officers at the cantonment recognize that the most serious menace to the moral welfare of the young men who have been called to uphold the cause of freedom is the horde of vendors who ply their traffic in dark places, in evasion of the intent of the federal regulations.

According to information received by officers here, a speedy round-up of those "bootleggers," "messengers," "runners" or whatever appellative may fit their unpatriotic doings, is imminent. It is known that the special liquor and vice squad designated by the Mayor of Lowell is prying deeply into the situation, and hopes to have the remedy available over the coming weekend to prevent a repetition of last Saturday night's incident, when it is claimed fully 600 soldiers procured intoxicants while on liberty leaves to Lowell.

Special vigilance is being kept over the jitney drivers who run passenger service out of Lowell. It is these vehicles which are understood here to be giving the Lowell authorities the greatest concern. It is claimed that soldiers in uniform are supplied liquor while passengers on these motor buses, which also, it is alleged, extend the traffic to furnishing soldiers met along the roadside.

More often than otherwise, this traffic is carried on outside of the limits of Lowell, it is claimed, which hampers the municipal authorities in making arrests. Investigators have been put out, it is learned here, to get a line on the jitney traffic, so that its sponsors can be apprehended when they reach the jurisdiction of the Lowell authorities. Arrests in this connection are expected at any time.

According to the official announcement, the camp officers who have investigated the situation found nothing for criticism in the way licensed places conducted the liquor business, but made recommendations which resulted in the arrest of five civilians by police officers in Lowell as "bootleggers." Supt. Redmond Welch, acting in conjunction with the army officers, turned the offenders over to the United States authorities.

In Boston army officers watched the soldiers who poured into the North Station on Saturday and Sunday and made a tour of the district where many of the saloons are located. As a result of their work the division staff officers have a report that the licensed liquor places in Boston are observing the law, and the police force is making "bootlegging" difficult.

Chauffeurs in Demand

A call for 20 additional chauffeurs to complete the quota of the quarter-master motor truck company corps at Camp Devens, was received at northeastern headquarters today, with the request that all such volunteers report to Lieut. A. M. Sheets, commanding motor truck company 325 at that place immediately.

Provost-Marshal Ralph M. Harrison in command of the provost guard at the South Armory has decided to allow his men quartered there but two evenings each week on "pass," and this order will become effective at once.

Maj.-Gen. Samuel S. Sumner of Brookline was a visitor at the headquarters of Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the northeastern department.

According to information received, army sweaters of regulation type are solicited by the army. These must be of olive-drab color, and any such donations may be sent to Lieut. J. J. O'Hare, one of Brigadier-General Johnston's aides.

Schools Asked to Aid Loan

Particular attention to the Liberty Loan is to be given by the schools of the State next Wednesday, Liberty Loan day, according to circulars of instruction to superintendents sent out today by the commissioner of education, Dr. Faxon Smith. The circulars are accompanied by the "Source Book" published by the Treasury Department at Washington, one for each teacher, material in it to be used by teachers in their class rooms.

PLENTY OF SPINACH IN BOSTON MARKET

United States Bureau Reports Also of Abundance of Cauliflower and Root Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Spinach, cauliflower and root crops were the most plentiful in the Boston market today according to the report from the United States Bureau of Markets. The report reads: Over 1500 bushels of spinach were reported at 40 to 60 cents, with demand strong. The supply of cauliflower increased to 654 bushels and brought farmers \$1 to \$1.25 per box of five heads. Carrots were easy at \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel and parsnips sold for as high as \$1.50 per bushel. Lettuce was off—900 good house and field-grown lettuce selling for about 50 to 75 cents per box of 18 heads.

"Cabbage again featured the market with a further price advance to \$1.75 per barrel of about 90 to 100 pounds, and loose cabbage selling for a range of 12 to 14 cents each. The demand was brisk and about 1100 barrels were reported on the market.

Apples are very firm. No. 1 Gravenstein and Macintosh bringing farmers about \$2.75 per bushel. Baldwins and Pippins are bringing about \$1.50 per bushel. The supply is normal for this season. A number are being placed in cold storage. Farmers reporting 133. Loads 137. Commission men 19.

Apples No. 1, 2593 bu. \$1.50@2.3, retail 8@10c qt; beans, shell, 21 bu. \$1.75@2.25, retail 10c qt; beans, lima, 109 bu. \$2.75@3.25, retail 12c qt; beets, bunch, 94 boxes (18 bunches) 50@60c; beets, cut, 252 bu. 90c@1.25, retail 4c lb; carrots, bunch, 36 boxes (24 bunches) 60@75c.

Carrots, cut, 295 bu. \$1@1.25, retail 5c lb; cabbage, white, 1157 bbls (50@90 lbs) \$1.50@1.75, retail 3c lb; cauliflower, 56 bbls, 75@85; cabbage, red, 21 bu. 75c@1.01, retail 5c lb; corn, white, 87 bbs (\$5), retail 10c; corn, do; yellow, 31 bbs (5 doz), \$1.25, retail 40c doz; cucumbers, 20 bbs, \$3@9, retail 13c and 15c each; lettuce, No. 1, 907 bbs (18 heads), 50@75c, retail 8c head; onions, 123 bu. \$1.50@2, retail 5c lb; radishes, 127 bbs, 25@40c, retail 2 bunches 5c; potatoes, 144 bu. \$1.75@2.

Squash, turban, 359 bbls. \$1.25@1.50, retail 3c lb; squash, Hubbard, 39 bbls. \$1@1.25, retail 3c lb; squash, marrow, 25 bbls. \$1@1.25, retail 3c lb; tomatoes, ripe, 403 bu. 55 lbs. \$1.25@2.50, retail 8c lb; tomatoes, green, 727 bu. 75c@1.10, retail 35c peck; celery, 980 doz, Pascal \$1.40@1.50, retail 18c bunch; white \$1.15@1.35, retail 15c bunch; cauliflower, 654 boxes (5-9 heads), \$1@1.25, retail 25c and 35c head; greens, 157 bu. 25@35c; parsley, 83 bu. 25@30c, retail 2 oz. 5c; parsnips, 210 bu. \$1.25@1.50, retail 7c lb.

Romaine, 36 bbs. 40@50c; spinach, 1504 bu. 40@60c, retail 20c pk; Swiss chard, 40 bu. 25@30c; turnips, 92 bu. 60@90c, retail 3c lb; pears, 159 bu. \$1.50@3; chicory and escarole, 235 bu. 35@40c; pumpkins, 56 bu. 65@75c, retail 14c lb; kale, 92 bu. 25@30c; leeks, 71 doz, 40@50c; peppers, 30 bbs. \$2@2.25.

There are also small amounts of Bay State squash 2c lb, broccoli 65c@1.25; grapes \$1.50, fennel 75c@1.01, radish 40@50c, oyster plant \$1, white radish 75@90c, mint 40c, quinces \$2@4, eggplant \$2.50, Italian squash \$2.25, watercress \$1.25, and peaches 40@50c.

LATE FIGURES SHOW IOWA ANTIDRY

DES MOINES, Ia.—Returns available from Monday's prohibition election show a majority against the constitutional amendment forbidding the manufacture and sale of liquor in Iowa of 3390. Fifty-one scattering precincts are yet to be heard from.

CAMP BARTLETT ACTIVE

CAMP BARTLETT, Westfield, Mass.—The cleaning up of the camp is progressing rapidly, and scores of loads of tentage have been transported to the big storehouse in Westfield. Under the direction of Capt. James J. Powers, a 30-foot street has been built through the camp, and everything has been put in first-class order throughout the field.

The Y. M. C. A. has erected one of its tents between the camps of the first and sixth Vermont regiments, and this is greatly appreciated by the men.

The five bands are rehearsing for their visit to Boston on Saturday when the First Maine Heavies will contest the Harvard varsity team at the Stadium.

HUMANE ASSOCIATION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A paper by Charles H. Johnson, secretary of the New York State Board of Charities, was read by Secretary Walker of the American Humane Association to that organization at its convention here yesterday. Inspection of the Sockanosset School for Boys was made in the afternoon. E. E. Gardner, superintendent of the school, read a paper on "What the State is Doing for the Boy Who is Committed by the Court." Discussion of child welfare work took place after a dinner at the Narragansett Hotel last night.

BUFFALO SOCIALIST

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Charging irregularity in Tuesday's mayoralty primaries, in which Louis P. Fuhrman, Democrat, and George S. Buck, Republican, were nominated, Franklin P. Brill, Socialist candidate, will go into court and ask for a recount of the ballots. The unofficial returns gave Brill 14,341, Buck 14,695, Fuhrman 18,414.

INDIA CONSPIRACY FUND REVEALED

Witness at Chicago Trial of Accused Plotters Testifies on Alleged Payments by German Consul to Further Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Ill.—German diplomatic officials in Washington and Chicago were implicated as participants in the Indian conspiracy on Wednesday, by William Wilms, a wealthy timber operator, living in this city. Mr. Wilms was called by the Government as a witness in the case against Germans, Americans, Hindus and others accused of using United States territory as a base of supplies for creating a revolution in India.

Mr. Wilms, according to testimony, was the civilian channel through which imperial German funds, controlled in Chicago by Baron von Reitzwitz, former German Consul here, passed to hands which, in turn, were to distribute them in furtherance of the conspiracy. Mr. Wilms' testimony provided links, hitherto apparently missing, in the government's case.

Mr. Wilms testified that in May, 1915, Baron von Reitzwitz called him by telephone, asking for a conference. The Baron explained to Mr. Wilms a desire to have \$20,000 transferred to Mr. Wilms' private account. Mr. Wilms complied. The German Consul then asked Mr. Wilms to draw two checks for \$10,000 each in favor of Ferdinand Holtz, who, the witness said, is a Chicago Jeweler. This Mr. Wilms did.

On June 30, 1915, the German Consul again called Mr. Wilms, the latter said, by telephone. It was either after or near the close of banking hours. The Baron explained that he had just received "from Washington," directions to cable at once to Manila, \$20,000. It was then late in the day, and the Baron's request was that Mr. Wilms use his influence with one of the Chicago banks to have the transaction go through without delay. Mr. Wilms complied.

The Continental and Commercial National Bank sent the money by cable, the witness said. It was sent to a banking correspondent in Manila, payable to Albert Wehde, and drawn from the funds of Ferdinand Holtz.

At the beginning of the trial the Government declared it would prove that Albert Wehde, a resident of Chicago, started for India with \$20,000, his purpose being to bribe natives into rebellion.

Mr. Wilms testified further that on July 19 of that year he drew a check for \$1000 in favor of Gustav H. Jacobson, another Chicagoan, also on trial. Ten days later Mr. Wilms said he drew a \$250 check in favor of Jacobson, both amounts to be used on behalf of the "American Embassy Conference."

Mr. Wilms was preceded on the stand by an agent of the Department of Justice, who went over the steps of the investigation, tracing the course of the defendants on their way to Siam and India, via Manila, Japan, China and Java.

A Melrose Park (Ill.) factory man, for whom George Paul Boehm, one of the defendants, worked, testified Boehm told of receiving an appointment as a captain in the German reserve. Boehm, said the witness, declared he was going back to Germany to drill soldiers. It was this witness who identified Boehm when he got a passport from the United States.

Joseph Reiderer, a German reservist and wireless operator, testified that he had been retained by Jacobson to go to Siam to drill Hindus for the Indian revolt. At one of his conferences with Jacobson, the witness said, he saw Jacobson give \$1000 to Heranda Lal Gupta, one of the defendants. Reiderer said that he was to sail from San Francisco, but that on receipt by Jacobson of a code message "from Washington," he was sent, instead, to New Orleans.

SALVATION ARMY BUILDING OPEN
Hundreds of people gathered on Vernon Street last night to attend the opening ceremonies for the General Booth social center of the Salvation Army. Lieutenant-Governor Calvin Coolidge was the chief speaker. Commander Evangeline Booth spoke of the obstacles which were met and overcome during the early days of the

REDUCTION IN USE OF SUGAR IS URGED

President of Wholesale Grocers Says That Supply for Next Six Weeks Is Very Small

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Oct. 18.—In order to supply New England with a sufficient amount of sugar during the next six weeks, the public will have to reduce its normal consumption by 75 per cent, said Henry Johnson, president of the Wholesale Grocers of New England, the executive committee of which is holding a meeting today at Youngs Hotel in Boston. He said that it was a question whether the grocers would receive even 10 per cent of the normal supply of sugar during the next six weeks. All candy, unnecessary sweets, and large portions of sugar, he said, should be avoided.

Mr. Johnson declared that the grocers would comply in every request of the National Government and would try to follow the directions of the National Food Administration in food conservation. A general discussion of the food situation as affecting the grocery business followed.

Discussion of the proposition from Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator, in which he asks a maximum profit of 25 cents per 100 pounds of sugar handled by wholesalers is scheduled for this afternoon.

The executive committee of the association meets tri-yearly. There were about 30 present, including Clarence E. Hanscom, the secretary; Edwin O. Keeler, former Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, and George C. Comstock of Bridgeport, Conn. The committee is expected to reaffirm the expressions of loyalty and patriotism adopted last June by the National Association of Wholesale Grocers in Chicago.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF UTILITIES LIKELY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States is moving toward complete public ownership and operation of public utilities, especially railroads, telephones and telegraphs, according to a special investigating committee's report to the National Association of Railway Commissioners, urgent military considerations being given as reasons for taking over the railroads.

"We are not developing our railway systems to the Nation's best advantage," said the report. "The solution of our terminal problems wait, and not even the necessary rolling stock is being provided. Additional billions of capital are necessary. Since regulation cannot permit the increase of rates to this point, the necessary funds must come from investors or the Government."

President Ripley of the Santa Fe is quoted in the report as saying "Government ownership is a high probability. The way matters are going, the Government must step in and take charge unless meanwhile some other means of saving the railroads is found."

HOME ECONOMICS THE TOPIC

DURHAM, N. H.—Miss Helen Knowlton, dean of women and head of the home economics department of New Hampshire College, announces that there will be a meeting of the Home Economics Association of New Hampshire in connection with the meeting of the State Teachers Association at Manchester, Friday evening.

Betha E. Titworth of the home economics department of Cornell, Professor Richard Whoriskey of New Hampshire College, and Mrs. Mary I. Wood of Portsmouth.

SOLDIERS LIBRARY FUND

At a special meeting called for the purpose recently the Somerville Teachers Club made a gift of \$15 to the Soldiers Library Fund. Two courses in cooking are to be given by the club, one in food conservation and one on cooking for the disabled soldier.

PRICES GOING UP FOR POTATO WEEK

United States Department of Agriculture Urges Extensive Use of Tubers because of Plenty and to Save Wheat

Next week has been designated "Potato Week" by the United States Department of Agriculture, when the public will be urged to increase the consumption of potatoes, and yet the price of potatoes, wholesale, is steadily advancing. It may be double what it was a year ago, say Boston dealers. Today the price shows an increase of \$1.30 per two-bushel bag, wholesale, and the retail price has advanced correspondingly. Sweet potatoes have become even more expensive, despite a larger crop, with today's quotations \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel, wholesale, higher than on Oct. 15, 1916.

Inquiry at the wholesale potato concerns in Charlestown brought forth claims that the chief reason for the high price is the attitude of the Maine farmers who are alleged to be holding their crops for higher prices. But the Maine growers are not the only ones blamed, as the men in New York State also are alleged to be holding up the market in the same way.

The supply brought to Boston daily is comparatively small with the market "cleaning up" every night. When asked why the increased local potato production this year has not kept the prices normal the dealers replied that the majority of the amateur crops were failures; and the only way in which successful production affected the market was to reduce the demand.

"It is not so much the increased demand of the consumer as the demand of the farmers for higher prices," said one dealer. "We are paying \$4.75 a barrel in Maine for potatoes. The farmers want a minimum price of \$5 a barrel and we are unable to pay it unless the retail price goes higher."

In Providence, R. I., similar conditions are reported with the subject under investigation by Thomas J. Callaghan, United States Secret Service agent. In that market the price has advanced \$1.15 a bushel, wholesale.

A total potato production of 462,000,000 bushels is reported by the Department of Agriculture, an advance of 176,563,000 bushels over the 1916 crop. In order to take care of this enormous quantity, as well as to conserve wheat, the potato week is urged, the announcement from the department reads:

"Three purposes will be accomplished by a nation-wide potato week in which every one will make a special effort to eat potatoes during the week of Oct. 22 to 27. The first of these purposes is to encourage the eating of the tubers because at that time it is expected that potatoes will be the most available and economical starchy food; the second is to save wheat during this period, and the third is to encourage the general use of potatoes as a wheat substitute."

"It is proposed that consumers make a special effort to eat potatoes prepared in different ways, recipes for which can be obtained from the home economics departments of the various state colleges of agriculture or from the Department of Agriculture."

REFERENCE BOARD AT COLUMBIA ADVISED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A report has been made public here by the committee of nine, which was named at Columbia University last March to inquire into conditions of education and administration at the institution. The report recommends the creation of a committee of reference, which would cooperate with the trustees of Columbia University in the settlement of "important matters affecting the university."

Coincident with the report, which in substance recommends a wide departure from present administration methods, came the resignation from the committee of nine of Prof. John Dewey because of dissatisfaction over the dismissal of Prof. Henry W. L. Dana and Prof. J. McK. Cattell for the expression of views in opposition to the war.

Royal Baking Powder saves eggs in baking

In many recipes only half as many eggs are required, in some none at all, if an additional quantity of Royal Baking Powder is used, about a teaspoon, in place of each egg omitted.

Try the following recipes which also conserve white flour as urged by the government.

Corn Meal Griddle Cakes

1-1/2 cups corn meal
1-1/2 cups boiling water
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon shortening
1 teaspoon molasses
2-3 cup flour
1 teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
NO EGGS

Soak corn meal in bowl with boiling water; add milk, melted shortening and molasses; add flour, salt and baking powder which have been sifted together; mix well. Bake on hot griddle until brown.

(The Old Method called for 2 eggs)

Eggless, Milkless, Butterless Cake

1 cup brown sugar
1 cup water
1 cup seeded raisins
8 ounces citron, cut fine
1-1/2 cup shortening
8 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

Boil sugar, water, fruit, shortening, salt and spices together in saucepan 5 minutes. When cool, add flour and baking powder which have been sifted together. Mix well. Bake in loaf pan in moderate oven about 45 minutes.

(The Old Method [Fruit Cake] called for 2 eggs)

Send for our new booklet "55 Ways to Save Eggs." Mailed free on request. Address Royal Baking Powder Co., Dept. H., 135 William Street, New York

NEW NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

Great Britain's New Organization of Ministry of National Service and Policy of Recruiting Outlined by Sir A. C. Geddes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, LONDON, England.—As already briefly outlined in a cable dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, Minister of National Service, gave a detailed statement of his policy of recruiting and the new organization of the ministry to a deputation from the various tribunals of the city and district of Glasgow who placed before him certain representations on the question of recruiting and tribunal work.

Sir Auckland C. Geddes said he could not pretend that the statements made by the deputation were news to him. The details were new, but the general position of affairs in Glasgow was reproduced in every town in England. To get to the reason of that they had to go a long way back. They had to remember that the war was started by them as a nation without adequate preparation for waging a war of the magnitude of this. At the beginning there was a period of voluntary recruiting, the result of which was that the best, the most vigorous and most patriotic men were withdrawn from civil life, and the country was left, speaking broadly, with a residual inferior in physical vigor and in patriotism. Further, they must remember that at the start of the war they had no conception of what the munitions programs through the years that had since passed, would be; everything for a time was chaos and everything had to be extemporized.

At the time when Mr. Lloyd George was forming the Ministry of Munitions and in the months that followed, there was no doubt that the demand for munitions was really much more urgent, much more serious and critical, than the demand for men; and as a result the men to produce munitions were more important than the men for the army. Therefore, those who were in charge of those things at that time decided to make munitions work exceedingly attractive, not only by giving high wages, but also by giving protection from military service. There was undoubtedly lack of imagination shown by the responsible officials. No one thought that the war was going to last so long. The issue of badges was obviously designed to meet a temporary need. They had been told that morning that the badge system was bad; that the trade card system was worse; and that the M. A. R. O. scheme was the worst of all. He could not agree with that view. The expedient of badging, he said, was extremely bad; how bad it was he did not know. When the trade card system was introduced, they began to get an inkling of how bad the whole thing was; and when the M. A. R. O. scheme was brought in, which, after all, was merely an effort to bring system out of the chaos that existed, they learned, for the first time, the real extent of that chaos with regard to exemptions throughout the country. It was not the M. A. R. O. scheme which was so bad; it was everything that lay behind the conditions of things which the new scheme was introduced to systematize.

The badge at the close of its career conferred exemption. Originally it was merely a decoration for a man's coat—a badge. Then a certificate was added to it, and that became a certificate of exemption. They all knew what that meant. If it were withdrawn a man, fulfilling certain conditions, had two months' further exemption. It was decided that it would be good work done this year to get rid of those exemptions and they were all gone. There were no exemptions associated with the M. A. R. O. scheme. They had replaced the whole of the exemptions by protections, which had a completely different legal position and effect. They had issued—he was speaking for the whole of the government machinery—certificates of protection in lieu of certificates of exemption, which were held by men who formerly had badges.

Continuing, Sir A. C. Geddes said in the early days badges were given more or less as a joke, or just as a small business favor. Gradually the value of the badge accumulated, and it changed from being a decoration handed out to a man, into a real exemption. It was true that the machinery which was set up to examine into all these cases of men who then held exemptions, but who now merely held protection, had been a disappointment to every one connected with it. It worked slowly, but he could assure them they had at least moved one step toward ending a series of scandals which undoubtedly existed, and grew up under the badge system. There might be, and there probably were, new abuses in connection with the protection system, which was called the M. A. R. O. scheme; if that be so they must be dealt with; he wanted them to realize that the M. A. R. O. scheme was, in large part, merely a means to an end and not an end in itself.

Sir Auckland Geddes then went on to say he gathered the deputation desired to see some organized intelligence brought into this question of dealing with the man-power of the country; the establishment of some central authority to deal with the whole problem. At last this central authority was being set up. The National Service Ministry which was now being reformed, was designed, and he hoped was destined, to become that very thing which the deputation had asked for, or had suggested should be. He did not for one moment imagine it would be possible to work miracles or marvels. The whole position was complicated. But he did

know that as they got the powers which were necessary they would proceed to deal, step by step, with the various abuses which admittedly existed. He wished to repeat that, although this central authority to deal with man-power questions was being created, they must not expect that a miracle could be worked, because the whole field of man-power in which they had to work had been tossed about and thrown into chaos. He thought of it as a sort of huge crater area, like that which existed along fighting fronts in France and Flanders, after heavy shelling. The field of man-power had been reduced, like No Man's Land, to absolute chaos. The task set the National Service Department was to produce some order in the crater field of man-power.

The Ministry, which was being reconstructed, would have as its center the Minister and his Council, consisting of the officers at the heads of the eight administrative departments of the Ministry. The first two were those of the Secretariat and Finance, departments dealing entirely with the internal machinery of the Ministry. Next came the Statistical Department, which was going to be one of the greatest and most important departments in connection with the work of the Ministry. That was to be the Survey Department of the whole field of man-power, bringing together all the information from every available source, and systematizing it as far as system was possible. The next section was that of trade and commerce, dealing with reserved occupations and exemptions in detail. The next was the Labor Supply Department; and he wanted to tell them something about what the functions of that department were going to be, and a little about the lines they were working along.

The Labor Supply Department was subdivided into certain branches, beginning with the priority branch. They could do absolutely nothing to get the confusion, of which the deputation complained, intelligently straightened out, until they had a clear view of the labor needs of the country. Individual cases, annoying and irritating as they were, were not nearly so harmful to the national interest as the great big things which were wrong. What they had got to obtain was a general survey. They needed to know and to bring together exact information as to what was the immediate and prospective demand for men in the country to carry out the programs of the government departments. That had never been completely done before. To that end they were establishing a special committee representing the government departments which were man-power users.

The committee would have the name and powers of a national labor priority committee, and all questions of labor supply for this, that or the other type of work, as between government departments, were going to be thrashed out by that committee. The committee would not interfere within the sphere of the Ministry of Munitions, or within that of any other department of state. The Minister of Munitions, for example, would still have his priority committee dealing with questions of priority as they affected his department, but the work of that interdepartmental committee would pass up to the National Labor Priority Committee; and the orders in connection with the supply of labor would go out from the Ministry of National Service, through the machinery of the Ministry of Labor and the employment exchanges.

With regard to recruiting, he desired to point out that the labor supply work of the ministry would be kept throughout the country, entirely separate from the recruiting side. For recruiting they were dividing Great Britain into regions; and for the purposes of recruiting, Scotland would be a separate region. At the head of each region for recruiting work would be a civilian, an official of his department, who would have the title of Director of Recruiting. For his help and guidance the Director of Recruiting for Scotland (and the other regions) would be provided with a technical staff to help him in the purely technical work. There would also be an adviser to deal with legal questions and others to deal with the director's general correspondence and so on. The areas

would be very much as they were now, but reorganized to some extent. They were not only trying to systematize the work, but they were seeking to move the true recruiting center nearer to them, so that instead of all matters coming up to one center in London, they would have, say, in Scotland, a Director of Recruiting who would be fully empowered to take up and deal with all the various types of questions that arose on the spot. He felt strongly that what they had lacked in the past was a sufficient immediate real and authoritative contact with the various parts of the country, and they were now trying to meet that deficiency, so as to avoid delay in dealing with matters of administration.

With regard to the medical side of the work, Sir A. C. Geddes outlined the scheme as follows: A central medical advisory board was being formed which would be responsible with the National Service Ministry for laying down suitable medical standards and tests, and suitable grades of physical efficiency. A special Scottish Medical Advisory Board was also to be formed. It would sit at Edinburgh, as the administrative center. These advisory boards, professional bodies, were to be asked to draw up lists of all the medical men whom they considered suitable for working on the medical boards for the examination of recruits; they would have in Edinburgh a Deputy Commissioner for Medical Services who would represent this department there on the medical side, negotiating with the Scottish Advisory Board and responsible for the general efficiency and conduct of examinations. After the men had been examined by these medical examining boards, which were to be created with the help of the advisory boards, and he administered through the officers of his department, they would have the right of appeal on medical grounds, if they considered that their examination had not been carried out properly. That right of appeal would lie, not as at present with the special medical board, but to the appeal tribunal as they now knew it. He had agreed with the Scottish and the local government board that to the appeal tribunals there should be added a body of medical assessors, selected and appointed by the Scottish Office in Scotland, by the local government board in England and Wales. Re-examination of the men on appeal would be undertaken by the assessors of the appeal medical board, if the appeal tribunal considered such further examination was necessary or desirable. Further, the decision of the assessors would be final.

This would introduce "a new principle." The Ministry of National Service would only be responsible for providing the machinery for the first medical examination. Any appeal in connection with medical examination would rest with a body of doctors neither appointed nor controlled by the Ministry of National Service, but with medical officers appointed by the Scottish Office or the Local Government Board as the case might be. That was all he thought he need say at the present stage to indicate the general lines upon which the organization of the department was proceeding. They recognized that there was much now wrong to be put right. There had been great difficulties in the way of making it possible to put things right; vested interests of all sorts, quite recent some of them, but they were now definitely trying to straighten out the tangle, and they asked for a little patience.

He would not dare to fix a date when he might suggest they could begin to see the results of the working of the reformed Ministry. A great deal of hard work was being done, and it was only a month since he became responsible for this particular department. The new organization was, he hoped, he could at least assure them that it had been designed with the intention of dealing with the very problems which the deputation had discussed with him that morning, and with the intention of securing impartiality, fair dealing and efficiency.

In conclusion, Sir A. C. Geddes pointed out the desirability of recruiting men of various ages for the army and gave his reasons at the same time. He emphasized the fact that he had not said that young men were not required for the army. "To complete the quota of men allocated for the

army by the War Cabinet," he said, "young men are required now, but not only young men, nor all young men. If the armies in the field are to be well balanced, if the civil population at home is to do the necessary war work and to maintain a healthy public opinion, men of all military ages must be drawn from civil life, some men of all ages must remain at home. That the War Cabinet will instruct this ministry to proceed to raise still further drafts for the armies I fully anticipate. We are preparing to meet that order when it comes with what I hope you will find to be enormously improved machinery."

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, DARLINGTON, England.—The opening of the new premises of the Northern Echo at Darlington was the occasion for a speech by Mr. Herbert Samuel on the subject of journalism. The journalist, he said, was a man of great influence and his responsibility was great, in proportion to his influence. A press without a conscience would be a curse to any nation. Such a press did not satisfy the public for long, for the people had a conscience and desired that its journalism should be conducted by men who had a high conception of their calling. In spite of what might have happened in the past, he ventured to say that at no time in its history had the press reached as high a standard as it had done in their own days. Its affairs had been conducted under the difficult conditions of the censorship.

Referring to the time when he had been the ultimate authority responsible for the administration of the censorship, Mr. Samuel said that he was happy to say that he had been able to live on good terms during that time with the press. It had always been ready from patriotic motives to listen to what the Government had to say with regard to matters that should be published, and he characterized the attacks on the censorship and the idea that the censorship tried to undermine the independence of the press as ill-founded. The bitter attacks that had been made by some journals during the war on the Government of the day were proofs that the independence of the press had not been destroyed. He could understand the difficulty experienced by journalists sometimes in determining how far to go in accepting the proposals of the Government without losing the measure of independence which was vital to the life of a free people. On the whole, he believed that the press had wonderfully maintained the right course with regard to these considerations. After the war the freedom of the press must be completely restored, and he was convinced that it would be. They might feel sure that, in the times to come, all papers would maintain, to the full, the policy that they had always pursued of seeking the liberty and well-being of the people.

PRISON FARM COTTON SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Cotton grown at the State Penitentiary has added \$222,635 to the State treasury this year. Selling at 32.24 cents a pound, the 1381 bales averaged approximately 500 pounds to the bale. Compared with the initial sale of cotton last year, this price is in excess about 12½ cents per pound, netting over \$75,000 more than the same amount at the then market price.

Kuppenheimer Clothes

SOLD IN DALLAS BY

Titcher-Goettinger Co.

"The Shopping Center"

The Brink Company

The House of Kuppenheimer

at GRAND RAPIDS

MICHIGAN

Kuppenheimer Clothes

FOR SALE IN

SPOKANE, WASH.

BY

Wentworth Clothing Co.

J. JOHNSON & SONS

"The Live Store of New Haven"

AGENTS FOR

Kuppenheimer Clothes

COLE-WILLIAMS CO.

Broadway at Montana Avenue

BILLINGS, MONT.

OUTFITTERS TO THE WHOLE FAMILY

"The Kuppenheimer House in Billings"

DAYTON, OHIO

Kuppenheimer Clothes Sold

Exclusively by

J. H. Margolis.

The Metropolitan

Quality Corner

in Santa Cruz, California

Kuppenheimer Clothes

Are Sold Exclusively by

ABRAMS

Pacific Avenue at Lincoln Street

GEORGIA PINE GUM PRODUCTION REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The production of pine gum from which rosin and

terpentine are manufactured was reduced fully 25 per cent for the month of September, compared with a normal month in any other year, according to Harris M. King, supervising inspector for the State of Georgia. This is because of the unusually cool weather which prevailed during the month.

CANTALOUPE CROP PROMISING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
MURFREESBORO, Ark.—The Murfreesboro Truck Growers Association recently received full settlement for the cantaloupe crop raised this year. They shipped 14 cars, for which they received \$5395.93.



By THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER

When you buy your overcoat, bear in mind that good wool and fine fabrics are scarce and high. Everyone has to pay a little more for his clothes. The all-important thing is to get what you pay for.

Unequalled quality of fabrics and tailoring has always distinguished Kuppenheimer clothes. You will find them at your Kuppenheimer store this season. Prices, \$22.50 to \$65.

THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER, CHICAGO

Originators of Fractional Sizes, the Forward Model, etc.
Makers of Regulation Officers' Uniforms

Our book, "Styles for Men," from your Kuppenheimer store, or send your name to us

Kuppenheimer Clothes Are Sold in New York City by

Brill Brothers

The Exclusive Kuppenheimer Dealers in New York and Brooklyn

44 East 14th St. Broadway at 49th St. 47 Cortlandt St. 2 Flatbush Avenue
279 Broadway 1456 B'way at 42d St. 125th St. at 3d Ave. Brooklyn

KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES ARE SOLD BY

Kennedy's

New England's Greatest Clothiers

Boston—Brockton—Beverly—Hyde Park—Lynn—Providence—Springfield—Worcester

Richmond
Virginia
Headquarters
for
Kuppenheimer
Clothes

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP - 705 EAST BROAD

"Style
Center
for
Men"
Richmond
Virginia

The J. L. Hudson Co.

Two Big Stores in One

Hudson-Kuppenheimer Clothing for Men

is recognized as standard in style, fit, tailoring and fabrics in Detroit. \$20 to \$45.

The J. L. HUDSON CO., Detroit, Michigan

The Place to Get

Kuppenheimer Clothes
In Cincinnati Is
Pogue's Men's Shop

PRO-GERMAN LOAN INTRIGUE FAILING

Efforts in Scattered Localities
From Minnesota to Texas to
Intimidate Bond Buyers Are
Reacting on Their Originators

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Pro-German intrigue against the second Liberty Loan is failing flat. Efforts in scattered localities from Minnesota to Texas to intimidate bankers and bond buyers are having a boomerang effect. However, telegrams disclosing pro-German activity against the loan are still being received. The Treasury Department has stated.

With the minimum quota of \$3,000,000 virtually assured, workers are straining every energy to get the \$5,000,000 maximum in the remaining seven actual working days of the campaign.

"Daily subscriptions are much larger than a week ago," Chicago has reported.

"The German-born here are doing their best to boost the loan, as are other nationalities. Never before has there been such welding together of a heterogeneous population in one great purpose."

In Dallas the outlook is still reported "somewhat discouraging," but by hard work the quota may still be attained, it is expected.

More than 170,000 preachers throughout the country are to deliver Liberty Loan sermons next Sunday.

ATLANTA.—Today's subscriptions \$150,000; previously reported \$23,250,000; quota \$80,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA.—Total subscriptions to date \$107,000,000, quota \$415,000,000.

CLEVELAND.—Today's subscriptions \$5,889,200; previously reported \$23,124,000, quota \$100,000,000.

NEW YORK.—Today's subscriptions, \$10,000,000; previously reported, \$460,000,000; quota, \$1,500,000,000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Today's subscriptions, \$14,250; total, \$3,778,000; quota, \$11,336,500.

CHICAGO.—Today's subscriptions \$16,000,000; total \$94,000,000; quota \$150,950,000.

German Agencies Active

Treasury Department Reports Show
Efforts Made to Defeat Loan
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Work by pro-German agents in the United States toward defeating the Liberty Loan, facts in regard to which were made public by the Treasury Department, have borne fruit, from Minnesota to Texas, it is asserted, having been carried on for more than two weeks. Some of the workers have had the tenacity, reports to the Treasury indicate, to conduct their operations in the National Capital.

Official recognition of the propaganda against the loan has been voiced by Col. Herbert M. Lord, representing the War Department at the War Risk Insurance Conference, at which the details of the new Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Law are being explained to officers and enlisted men from various contingents.

"There has been an organized effort," said Col. Lord, who was chairman of the meeting, "to discourage the loan." This effort, he added, has been made by "seeking to misrepresent the patriotism of the new National Army."

Confidence Growing

Officials Think Subscriptions Have
Reached \$1,500,000,000
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Better news came Wednesday from the Liberty Loan campaign. Subscriptions, treasury officials announced Wednesday night, probably exceed \$1,250,000,000, and may reach \$1,500,000,000, or half the minimum quota set for the country.

"So satisfactory were official and unofficial reports received that high hopes now are entertained that the \$5,000,000,000 mark may be achieved," says the treasury announcement. Official figures from the 12 Federal Reserve Districts give the total subscriptions for the past day's business as \$700,110,150, which is an increase of practically \$200,000,000 over the returns of the previous day. Unofficial reports, moreover, place the totals as much higher.

Reports from the New York district are that the total subscriptions are in excess of \$460,000,000, from Chicago, \$290,000,000; from Philadelphia, Boston and Cleveland, more than \$100,000,000; from Richmond approximately \$50,000,000, and from San Francisco something like \$36,000,000.

The Minneapolis district is just beginning to report sales. They are believed at the present time to have reached a total of at least \$25,000,000, with good prospects for running the figure much higher.

Reports from Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Oklahoma, which had been slow at the start of the campaign, chiefly because of local conditions, now are most encouraging. Reports to the leaders of the campaign in those states are to the effect that the quota will be attained with ease.

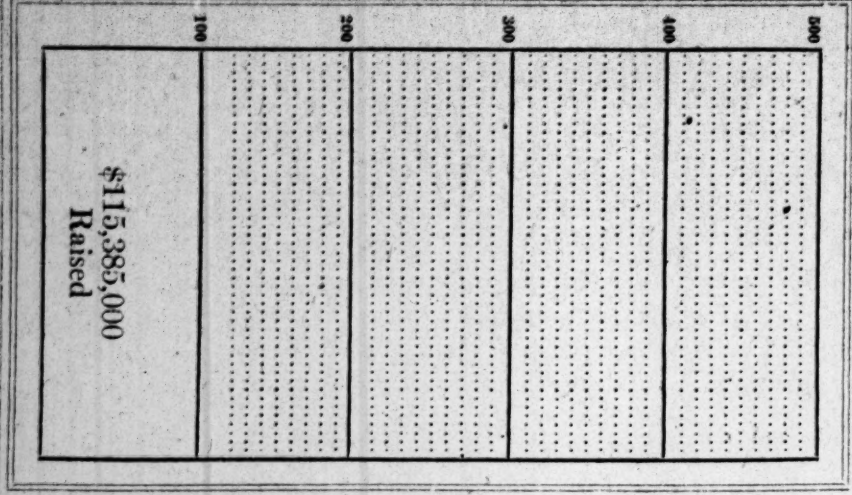
Women in Loan Campaign

They Propose to Raise One-Third of
Philadelphia Allotment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Philadelphia Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—One-third of Philadelphia's allotment of the second Liberty Loan will be raised by women. This means that they will have to raise \$125,000,000 by Oct. 27. There are 8000 women enlisted for the campaign representing about 200 societies and clubs. The women are directed by Miss Clara Middleton of German-

THE \$500,000,000 SHARE OF LIBERTY LOAN NEW ENGLAND IS RAISING



\$115,385,000, shown by the white part, is the amount so far subscribed by patriotic citizens, who must clear away dotted part by Oct. 27

town, chairman of the women's committee of the third federal district. They will start in the work at once and conduct an intensive campaign of 12 days.

Details of the plan include the erection of booths in every available public place, such as stores, restaurants, etc., with women attendants in each, mobilization of motor cars for quick transportation in securing subscriptions, and a house-to-house canvass. Various suffrage organizations are taking an active interest in the campaign, among them being the women's suffrage party of Bucks County which, under the leadership of Mrs. E. S. Meade, is already actively engaged in pushing the loan.

Captured U-Boat as Rallying Point

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A captured German submarine has arrived in New York and is to be placed on exhibition in Central park. The U-boat is the U-C-5. It is a submarine mine layer, and was captured by the British in the North Sea, having been brought here on the deck of a liner.

The war trophy is to be carted through the streets of New York to the park in three sections. Its total weight is 114 tons.

In Central Park the submarine will be used as a rallying point for Liberty Loan meetings. Mayor Mitchell will make a speech from the conning tower of the U-boat at the first meeting, urging heavy loan subscriptions, to keep Americans at home from ever getting a closer view of a submarine in action.

The three sections of the U-boat weigh 35, 37 and 42 tons respectively. The boat when reassembled, will be 110 feet long and 10 feet wide. It is of unusual type.

Chicago Day's Total \$11,000,000

CHICAGO, Ill.—It has been announced here by the committee in charge of the loan campaign that \$11,000,000 of bonds were subscribed for yesterday. Reports from other points in the Seventh Federal Reserve District were also very encouraging. Among the big subscriptions announced \$5,000,000 by the Merchants Loan & Trust Company and \$1,000,000 each by the Union Trust Company, the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the Lee, Higginson Company.

LIBERTY BOND NOTES

"Every dollar saved for the use of the Government is a definite act of war," said Governor Aiken of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank in his appeal to New Englanders to buy Liberty bonds. Indeed, householders who economize in the use of food will not only be helping to increase the food supply, but will have that much more money to put into the safest investment in the world—Liberty bonds.

One would think on first thought that by enlisting in either the army or navy, he had done his bit, but the way United States soldiers and sailors are subscribing to the Liberty Loan only shows the sacrifice some are willing to undergo "to make the world safe for democracy." Their example should be an incentive to others.

An example of the unity of the Allies in their cause, was typically illustrated last Friday when an officer in the Canadian Army, after "recruiting" at the British recruiting headquarters on Boston Common, went to the "Liberty Cottage" nearby and addressed several hundred persons. As it was a holiday, the Liberty Loan Committee had made no arrangement for a speaker, but the salesmen were at the cottage as usual. The crowds "looked good" to the Canadian so he addressed them. A member of the Liberty Loan Committee happened by and he took a turn on the bridge, as the speaker's stand is a representation of the bridge of a ship. The result was that within two hours \$6000 was added to the day's total, an unusual spurt.

"Ignorance of the Liberty Loan and its purpose can be no excuse for immigrants not buying bonds," said John K. Allen, a member of the publicity committee of the Liberty Loan Committee of New England, "for we are sending to manufacturers in this district, for posting, posters in 12 languages besides English, including the Turkish, Syrian, Armenian and Portuguese."

Terse slogans briefly setting forth the advantages and objects of the Liberty Loan are being emphasized by campaigners in New England, with marked success. Some of them are: "Every bond purchased helps to insure liberty for you and your children"; "Subscribe to the Liberty Loan or surrender"; "Subscribe to the \$3,000,000,000 Liberty Loan. Security behind this issue \$210,000,000,000"; "Economize and buy a Liberty Bond"; "Every bond purchased now will shorten the war, and Germany is watching you. Enter your subscription for Liberty Bonds today."

From Providence, R. I., comes the word that a manufacturing concern is

using the following poster with noticeable effect. Addressing the employees, it says: "For every \$100 Liberty Bond you buy, this concern will buy another. Furthermore, you can pay for your bond through us for 2 per cent per week. Let's work together to win the war."

There is style in buttons as well as in coats these days. In proof of that, how much more up to date and up-to-the-minute does the man or woman feel who bedecks coat lapel with the button of the second Liberty Loan of 1917.

A Second Liberty Loan drive is said to be pending in the Boston City Hall. Purchase of the bonds will be made easy in the way of plenty of time and practical installments. The city, itself, has paved the way by subscribing for \$1,000,000 worth of bonds this time. On the first loan Boston secured \$300,000 of the bonds after subscribing for \$500,000 worth.

A canvass of the farming communities of the United States would find, no doubt, hundreds of farmers who have responded to the call for subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan of 1917, assisting their country with profits earned from the "country." Let, by chance, any enterprising farmer should pass by this golden opportunity, the United States Bureau of Markets is urging the many readers of its publications to "Turn your tomatoes and turnips into Liberty bonds."

Plymouth, N. H., in the foothills of the White Mountains, has the distinction of being the second town in New England to purchase its minimum allotment. The townsfolk last Saturday alone purchased \$510,000 worth of the Liberty bonds. The maximum amount asked of this patriotic community is \$718,000 and it is confident of securing it. The town of Barre in Central Massachusetts was the first to reach its minimum quota of \$111,000 and is now headed for the maximum of \$184,000.

One common misapprehension which is disposed of in the "Source Book" for the use of speakers for the Liberty Loan, is that money invested in Liberty Bonds is "tied up." With regard to this fallacy, the pamphlet says: "Money invested in Liberty Loan bonds is in no way 'tied up.' So far as the Government is concerned the money paid in for these bonds, including that loaned our allies, is being and is to be spent in this country and therefore immediately paid back to the people for labor and products of the United States. So far from being 'tied up' this money is in effect never withdrawn. So far as the investor is concerned his money is not 'tied up,' since there is always a ready market for Government bonds. Everybody knows this. As shown by the subscriptions, the demand for the first Liberty Loan bonds exceeded the supply by 50 per cent. This created an immediate market for the Liberty Loan bonds."

Lexington, Mass., again is conspicuous in the movement for liberty. Word comes from this community that the first day of its house-to-house canvass to secure Liberty Loan subscribers proved a success, for when the day's work was finished it was found that \$25,000 worth of bonds had been sold. This made it possible to move the subscription clock hand from its position of \$25,000 to \$50,000.

After making a tour of retail stores to learn how they were "pushing" the Liberty Loan, Edward F. Cullen, a member of the Liberty Loan Committee of New England, made a recommendation for boosting subscriptions to the "loan for democracy." Shops that have common interest should stand together," he said. "In the Liberty Loan they have a common purpose and they should pull together. One way is by placing conspicuously in their store windows and showcases Liberty Loan advertisements. Another is substituting for the usual 'Good morning' and 'Nice day,' the words, 'Have you bought a Liberty bond?' or words to that effect. All should study the newspapers and make their memories a shop of information that their customers and friends will want; they should use their Liberty bond knowledge to the best possible advantage; their patriotism will be appreciated and they will enjoy the work."

Every Liberty bond purchaser at the "Liberty Cottage" on Boston Common is entitled to ring the "Liberty Bell," which stands in front of the cottage and which was furnished by the fire department of Boston.

Announcement that coupons on the Second Liberty Loan of 1917 may be cashed by any postmaster at any post office, ought to be an attractive feature of the Liberty Loan to residents in outlying districts, for they will be saved trips to the city banks thereby.

SENATOR LODGE MAKES BOND PLEA

New England Campaign So Far
Results in \$115,385,000 in
Subscriptions With \$384,615,000
to Be Sold in Nine Days

New England has subscribed to \$115,385,000 worth of Liberty bonds, and in the remaining nine days of the campaign, including today, this district must raise \$384,615,000 to reach its maximum allotment of \$500,000,000. United States Senator Lodge on a visit to the headquarters for the Liberty Loan Committee of New England today spoke of the importance of making this loan a huge success.

Senator Lodge asserted that "New England ought to raise \$500,000,000 for there are other loans to be issued. The people ought to realize the importance of this loan. It means the maintenance of the credit of the United States. If the loan should fail it would be worse than the loss of a battle. We can strike no better blow."

"It is an excellent investment. The bonds are not subject to tax on undistributed earnings, and this is important from a business point of view. They are not subject to state taxes, although they do come under the surtaxes. We must raise the loan to maintain the credit of the United States."

Subscriptions for Wednesday amounting to \$19,505,000 brought the grand total up to the \$115,385,000 mark, and if New Englanders are going to meet the call of the Government in this instance as they always have, in the remaining days of the campaign they will have to subscribe to a daily average of more than \$31,600,000 to reach their minimum allotment of \$300,000,000, and over \$42,700,000 if they are going to raise their maximum allotment of \$500,000,000 and the loan made a success.

The report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston today is as follows:

State	Subscriptions	Total
Maine	\$476,000	\$5,420,000
New Hampshire	425,000	3,787,000
Vermont	269,000	2,496,000
Rhode Island	1,212,000	15,390,000
Connecticut	1,788,000	14,788,000
Massachusetts	14,635,000	73,506,000
Total	\$19,505,000	\$115,385,000

Today's subscriptions to the loan included a subscription of \$500,000 from the Pullman Car Company. This company has subscribed to \$7,600,000 worth of bonds, each of the 12 Federal Reserve Districts getting \$500,000. Among the other larger subscriptions today were: American Trust Company, \$1,000,000; Franklin Savings Bank of Boston, \$500,000; Brookline Savings Bank, \$100,000; Charles E. Riley of Newton, \$100,000 for his own account, as president of the H. & B. Machinery Company, \$500,000, and on behalf of the C. E. Riley Company, \$100,000; Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company, \$100,000; George A. Draper of Hopkedge, \$700,000 for his own account.

The first and marine insurance companies of Massachusetts so far have subscribed for \$1,800,000 and are still after more.

Camp Devens at Ayer continues to pile up subscriptions to the loan "to make the world safe for democracy." Up to the close of business last night \$588,450 had been subscribed.

An order was received from the War Department in Washington, D. C., today at Northeastern Headquarters, to the effect that any company funds such as are realized by canteen sales, or from proceeds of entertainments may be used for the purchase of Liberty bonds, by order of the commanding officer of the company.

Maj. J. M. Coffin, who is in charge of Liberty bond subscriptions at northeastern headquarters, reported today that 2300 men in the various coast defenses in the vicinity of Boston have purchased bonds to the amount of \$135,000. Three companies stationed at Ft. Rodman, New Bedford, have made excellent records, 100 per cent, 98 per cent and 72 per cent respectively.

Officers and men at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., at Camp Bartlett, Westfield, and at the Boston coast defenses have contributed \$500,000.

At northeastern official headquarters, 100 per cent of the officers have subscribed to the loan, and \$1 per cent of the civilian employees. The grain, flour and allied trades at the Boston Chamber of Commerce up to 10 a. m. today subscribed to \$311,450 worth of the bonds. The trade is aiming for \$1,000,000.

The Liberty Loan Committee of New England today received the following statement from the War Department at Washington, D. C.

"In case of holdings by trustees each beneficiary is entitled to independent exemption of the interest on \$5000 principal amount held in trust for him even though the trustee is identical if trust be separate. In case of families the wife and each child, if the actual owner is entitled to independent exemption of the interest on the \$5000 principal amount so owned."

This evening's Liberty Loan meetings include the following: Fort Warren and Fort Strong, Louis D. Gibbs, speaker; Canton, mass meeting, E. Mark Sullivan; Natick, High School Hall, A. L. Spring; Medford, armory, Camp Fire Girls, Pliny Jewell; Nashua, N. H., Guy Ham; Hyde Park, Y. M. C. A. Building, Boy Scouts rally, R. L. Reynan; Boston City Club, dinner to Dr. Alonzo Taylor of the staff of Herbert C. Hoover, United States Food Administrator, C. F. Johnson, Jr. Addresses at the Boston City Club meeting will be made by Governor Alfred L. Aiken of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Andrew J. Peters, candidate for mayor of Boston, and former Congressman Samuel L. Powers.

A million dollars a minute for six minutes was the way the Boston Wool

Trade Association, at its Liberty Loan rally, in one of the wool lofts of the firm of Hallowell, Jones & Donald, 254 Summer Street, yesterday, answered the call of President Wilson for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. It took 15 minutes thereafter to raise an additional \$702,700, making a total of \$6,702,700. The wool men expressed their confidence that they will be able to report at least \$7,000,000 before they make their final report to the Liberty Loan committee of New England.

Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, sent the Marine Band from the navy yard, and it played patriotic music between addresses. The speakers were Gov. Alfred Aiken of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, Robert Merick and N. Penrose Hallowell, vice-chairman of the New England Liberty Loan Committee. The meeting was called to order by William E. Jones, who introduced as the presiding officer Charles F. Avery, chairman of the Liberty Loan committee of the wool trades.

The retail stores of Boston will hold a rally at Tremont Temple today from 5:45 to 6:45 p. m. The speakers will include Governor McCall, former Gov. John L. Bates, Judge Michael J. Murray, Capt. A. C. Tweedie, James J. Storrow, John Shepard Jr. is to preside.

Liberty bonds to the value of \$250,000 were sold by representatives of the Boston automobile industry yesterday, the first day of the three-day campaign to raise \$2,000,000 worth of subscriptions.

The Massachusetts Bankers Association has issued an appeal to purchase bonds to all of its members, signed by President Brock, all of the executive officers and the executive council.

In less than 10 minutes \$100,000 was subscribed for bonds last evening at a meeting of the executive board of the Jewish communal committee at the Elks Club house.

Simmons College girls began their Liberty Loan campaign yesterday, and when the day was over, \$116 had been given toward the \$1000 worth of bonds the students hope to raise.

Civil War veterans have been called upon to mobilize for the final charge in the second Liberty Loan drive. Fifteen hundred of these veterans of Massachusetts who enrolled for service in the State during the present war, have been asked by J. B. Lewis, chairman of the patriotic instructors of Greater Boston, who organized the enrollment, to assemble in the East Armory, 75 East Newton Street, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, Oct. 23, and receive their instructions and hold a drill under the direction of United States army officers attached to the department of the northeast.

Governor McCall, Alfred L. Aiken of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank, Col. J. Payson Bradley, past department commander of the Massachusetts Department, G. A. R., and Matthew Hale will address the veterans.

MR. HOOVER APPEALS FOR SUGAR ECONOMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Forecasting no relief before December for the food shortage in the East, the Food Administration today renewed its appeals for economy and asked the public not to pay a cent more than it has been paying.

Herbert Hoover will try to reach retailers who advance their price on sugar by cutting off their supply through the license control already in effect over refiners. The refiners cannot advance the price to the retailers. The sugar costs the retailers no more today. Therefore, according to Mr. Hoover, the retailer should not take advantage of the shortage to boost prices. The Food Control Law, however, gives Mr. Hoover no more direct control over retail prices.

Immediate reduction in the public's consumption of candy and sweet drinks until the Hawaiian and western beet sugar crops come into the eastern markets was requested by Mr. Hoover. "The refiners' price should enable retailers today to sell sugar around 9 cents per pound," said Mr. Hoover.

The present shortage is due to the "failure of the American public generally to reduce consumption and to unusually large exports to France, which is in grave need of sugar."

OLD REPORT SHOWS UP

The official report of the Massachusetts Terminal Commission, which disappeared mysteriously while in transit between the Senate and House of Representatives chambers during the last session of the Legislature, was placed in the hands of a Senate door-keeper yesterday by a stranger who immediately departed without giving any information as to his identity or where he obtained the report, other than a remark that it had been found "in the archives of the bank." Soon after the official report disappeared, the Legislature obtained a duplicate from the secretary of the commission; hence no serious inconvenience was caused.

NEW YORK DAY'S TOTAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The total of \$460,000,000 for the New York federal reserve district has been attained by a subscription of \$67,000,000 recorded for yesterday.

Episcopal clergymen throughout the country have been asked to assist in the great drive, in a letter sent out by the war commission of the Episcopal Church and signed by Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts and Bishop James De Wolf Perry Jr., of Rhode Island, heads of the committees.

Advertisements at the Boston City Club meeting will be made by Governor Alfred L. Aiken of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Andrew J. Peters, candidate for mayor of Boston, and former Congressman Samuel L. Powers.

PROCLAMATION OF LIBERTY LOAN DAY

Governor McCall Asks for General
Observance on Oct. 24—
Speaks With Alfred I. Aiken
at Constitutional Convention

Governor McCall of Massachusetts today issued an official proclamation setting aside Wednesday, Oct. 24, as "Liberty Day," to be observed by public exercises and generous subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, as recommended by President Wilson.

Afterward, the Governor and Alfred L. Aiken, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, addressed the Constitutional Convention on the subject of the Liberty Loan, inviting the delegates to become volunteer members of the Liberty Loan committee of Massachusetts. On behalf of the convention, President Bates assured the guests of deep interest of the delegates in the success of the loan and of their readiness to give practical assistance in their respective localities.

Governor McCall's Liberty Day proclamation follows: A proclamation—In accordance with a proclamation issued by the President and to the end that Massachusetts may do her full duty to the National Government in this hour of its need, I hereby set aside the twenty-fourth day of October as Liberty Day and urge the general observance of that day by all of our people in a way that seems best fitted to advance the success of the Liberty Loan. I suggest patriotic service in our schools and other places of public gathering, the holding of special meetings, and the granting of a partial holiday for such as can be spared from their regular employments public and private, so that every effort be directed toward most generously responding to the call of our country for help. Let us all upon that day reflect upon the advantages we enjoy under the protection of our Government and to the end that reflection shall be followed by action, let us show our appreciation by supporting our Government with our money. We have responded with our men in a way that holds our State in the forefront. Let us not lessen that distinction by slowness of response when the Government calls for funds to aid our soldiers and sailors who are doing battle. It is given to us all to become a part, and an important part, of a machinery of defense which shall sweep away all resistance and bring the war to an early and successful ending. Let us secure the immense advantage that will come from the spectacle of giving the prompt and ungrudging support of a united people.

Business in the Constitutional Convention was suspended shortly after 11 a. m. when Sergeant-at-Arms Pedrick announced Governor McCall and Alfred L. Aiken, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank. The convention rose and cheered as they entered. President Bates then said that the United States was engaged in the greatest business it had ever undertaken, the successful prosecution of this war. Courage alone will not be sufficient. Every one should contribute to the full extent of his ability for the success of the country in this great effort for this war for the security of the nation now and for the future. Therefore the convention had laid aside its work in order to listen to their guests.

Governor McCall told of the long practice of the Government in selling bonds for 3½ per cent. The total issue of bonds asked for now is about 1½ per cent of the total national wealth. Every one, he said, could subscribe up to \$125,000 without coming under the operation of the surtax. Then he told of the enlistment of over 1,000,000 men, leaving over 100,000,000 people at home, and it is for those who stay at home to back up the soldiers in the field. By Saturday night the subscriptions of the soldiers at Ayer will amount to \$100,000. If they are willing to subscribe as well as to fight, so much the more ought the people to subscribe freely.

The people of the United States ought not to be slow in raising such a bagatelle as \$3,000,000,000. Let all subscribe even beyond their means. He had first subscribed all he thought he could afford, but he had afterward

doubled it. He closed with an appeal for liberal and prompt subscriptions. Mr. Aiken said he should make no personal appeal, but he should set forth the general situation. The needs of the country before July 1 next year are great. The present aim is to raise \$3,000,000,000. On its success may depend the success of the Allies. Much depends on the United States. Unless we win in Europe the fighting will be here. Every citizen ought to put all his resources at the command of the country. No man can fail to feel, in view of the sacrifices of the soldiers, that all he can do is infinitely less than these young men are doing. Do not talk in generalities but bring the subject home to every friend that there is a personal duty on every one who can possibly spare the money to lend it to the Government in this crisis. Though there is not a legal obligation, there is a moral obligation to do all that is possible. The obligation ought to be put definitely and squarely before every person.

It is not a true view that subscribers are giving something to the Government. The bonds are the best investment in the world. The Government does not ask for charity. Subscriptions to this loan ought not to be limited in expectation of a third and fourth Liberty Loan. Every one ought to put his full financial strength into this and do all he can to make this loan a success. Later loans will be taken care of later. With success now, the need of future loans will be much less.

Mr. Aiken cautioned against being misled by statements that the war will be over by this winter or early in the spring and that the loan will be unnecessary. The most certain way to prevent an early and satisfactory ending of the war would be to "cass the loan to fail. The delegates are engaged in redrafting the state constitution, the fundamental law of the Commonwealth, he said, but the constitution would be of no avail if the Allies should end the war. The sweep of autocracy would soon carry away all its guarantees of liberty and provisions of progress.

After President Bates had formally given assurances of the intention of the delegates to do their full part in the Liberty Loan campaign, the guests withdrew, the delegates rising and applauding.

MELROSE ATHLETICS TO BE ENCOURAGED

MELROSE, Mass.—At a meeting next Monday night in the high school of the citizens' committee on school athletics, officers for the year will be elected, and plans for encouraging athletics will be discussed. At a meeting of the organization last Monday three committees were elected, of 20 citizens each, to help the work along.

The first committee is to ask the board of aldermen for an enclosed athletic field for the schools. The second committee is to raise funds for an increase in school athletics and the third is to see the school board to plan for greater recognition of athletics in the school curriculum.

In addition to athletics, the citizens' committee will take up consideration of military training at Melrose High School under the terms of the recent government offer.

Melrose High has never had military training but many of the boys of the school favor the plan. The citizens' committee plans to take the matter up with the Adjutant-General's office with a view to securing equipment outside that which will be furnished by the city itself.

The gymnasium in

NEW RUSSIA PLANS FOR EDUCATION

Its Citizens Looking Forward Courageously, Cables Mmc. Breshkovsky—President Wilson States Ideals

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Messages of felicitation upon the union of the United States and the new Russian democracy in the cause of justice exchanged by President Wilson and Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky, chairman of the Russian committee on civic education, were made public yesterday at the State Department. Mme. Breshkovsky cables:

"We Russian citizens have been receiving from the American people so many tokens of friendship and expressions of good will to help Russia in her hour of difficulties that we feel an imperative desire on our part to say to the great democracy of the United States how near to our hearts is the union with that democratic people and how fervently we wish to preserve that union and friendship so long as our nations last."

"America, as well as Russia, is a young country in comparison with other great states. Our power is fresh and full of energy. The many heavy blows we have received during our history have hardened our strength and made us enduring in the struggle with the stern conditions of today. Let us then look courageously into the future and let us devote all our strength to the creation of a new life based upon justice and mutual trust, a life free and bright, built on the foundation of universal education and love."

"Knowing that the common welfare of all the peoples is best served solidly together, we have organized ourselves into a committee of civic education. A widespread education is necessary to make Russia an orderly democratic country. We plan to bring this education to the soldier in the camps, to the workman in the town, and to the peasant in the village."

"We greatly appreciate the willingness of our elder and brother in democracy to aid us in building up a true democracy that will guarantee our liberties and give to all in Russia equal opportunity. The Russians, on our part, are ready to be useful to our brethren on the other side of the ocean and defend the ground with their liberty and our common welfare from the assaults of whatever enemies may come. Long live our union and friendship."

President Wilson replied:

"It has afforded me genuine pleasure to receive your eloquent message. At this hour, when the historic events of the past few months have brought Russia into such close touch with America, it is most heartening to witness the courage with which the new Russia faces the problems of the future, especially when the high mission of national enlightenment and preparation for the great duties which fall upon a civic democracy is advanced and sustained by such an educational organization as yours."

"We of America long since learned that intellectual development and moral fitness are the most powerful elements of national advancement. As the individual is the type of the nation, so the nation should embody the highest individual ideals of civil perfection in order to assert and maintain its honorable position in the world-family of commonwealths, fulfilling its material and moral duties toward its neighbors, strong in the might of right and fearless in the cause of truth and justice."

"In the effort to attain this goal, may awakened Russia and enfranchised America advance side by side with mutual affection and confident trust."

MEXICAN ENVOY WITH ARGENTINE PRESIDENT

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—At a private audience which Antonio Manero, Mexican envoy of President Carranza, of Mexico, had with President Irigoyen, it is understood that economic questions and American solidarity regarding them were discussed.

Señor Manero will lecture later this week at the National University of Economic Sciences on this subject.

Despite the recent presidential decree announcing the end of the railway strike which has lasted nearly a month and the agreement by the companies to increase wages 10 per cent, the majority of the strikers are refusing to resume work.

ESPIONAGE JURY FAILS TO CONVICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Dr. Henry Mathey and Attorney C. E. Willis were found not guilty on Wednesday in Davenport in connection with the Wallace espionage violation case, and after being out 18 hours, the jury was unable to arrive at a verdict in the Dr. Walter Mathey, Fred Vollmer, Albert H. Miller and Charles A. Weise cases. District Attorney Porter said he would issue an immediate re-arrest. The defendants are at liberty under their original bonds of \$6000 each.

The six men, all engaged in business and professional pursuits, were charged to have conspired to bring Daniel H. Wallace to Davenport to talk against the government selective draft, but Judge M. H. Wade instructed the jury to ignore conspiracy charges and decide only upon espionage violation counts.

The federal court on Wednesday issued an order to prevent Attorney Harold Mulks from practicing in the federal courts of the Southern District of Iowa. Mr. Mulks was attorney

for Daniel H. Wallace, whose speech resulted in the indictment of the seven men.

I. W. W. Member Held PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Joseph E. Tor, a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been arrested by federal agents here and is being held in \$10,000 bail for a further hearing on a warrant charging him with seditious conspiracy. He is one of the men recently indicted by the federal grand jury in Chicago.

Tor denies the Government's charge and states that he severed his connection with the I. W. W. organization last January.

GERMANS IN SHIPYARD EMPLOY ARRESTED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Five Germans employed in a shipyard here have been arrested by agents of the Department of Justice and sent to Ellis Island pending further investigation. They are charged with violating the proclamation of President Wilson relating to the employment of enemy aliens in industries having connection with the Nation's war preparations.

COTTON MEN OFF FOR SPRINGFIELD

Members of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers left Boston today to attend the semiannual meeting of the association to be held in Springfield, Mass., beginning this evening and continuing tomorrow and Saturday. Among those expected to be present are: John Lawrence, of Lawrence & Co.; Edwin Farnham Greene, of Pacific Mills; S. Harold Greene, of Lockwood, Greene & Co.; Albert L. Scott, of Lockwood, Greene & Co.; Franklin W. Hobbs, of Arlington Mills; Herbert Lyman, of Massachusetts Mills; Frederick H. Bishop, of Universal Windings; Charles H. Ely, of Monks & Johnson, architects; F. A. Flather, of Boot Mills; Sidney P. Paine, General Electric Co.; Joseph B. Jamieson; Langdon Coffin, of Samson Cordage Works; and Frederick H. Andrews.

LA FOLLETTE INQUIRY HAS BEEN POSTPONED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Investigation into the accuracy of statements made by Senator La Follette in his St. Paul speech has been postponed until Nov. 26, when hearings will be held.

At that time the committee plans to call witnesses, including former Secretary Bryan, who will be asked if he endeavored to have the President prevent the Lusitania from sailing, as the Wisconsin Senator charges.

Senator Pomeroy said the postponement was taken in order to permit the members of the committee to visit their home states before Congress reconvenes in December.

MUSIC NOTES

Miss Frances Nash, pianist, will appear as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the fourth pair of concerts in Symphony Hall, to be given the afternoon of Nov. 2 and the evening of Nov. 3. She will take part in the Saint-Saëns concerto in G minor, No. 2. On the program with the concerto will be the Schubert symphony, No. 4, and the Beethoven "Lara" overture, No. 3.

Miss Geraldine Farrar, appearing as soloist with the Symphony Orchestra at the concert for the benefit of the pension fund on the afternoon of Sunday, Oct. 28, will sing the aria, "Dich theure Halle," from Wagner's "Tannhäuser," and the Wagner songs with orchestra, "Im Treibhaus," "Schmerzen" and "Träume." The orchestral numbers of the program are Tschai-kovsky's "Pathetic" symphony, the Good Friday music from Wagner's "Parsifal" and the funeral music from Wagner's "Götterdämmerung."

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

A fire brigade has been organized at Radcliffe College with Miss Dorothy K. Marsh '18 of New York as fire chief, and includes Miss Eleanor Lee '18 of Jamaica Plain, Miss Marjorie Armstrong '18 of Chelmsford, Miss Caroline Whittemore '19 of Franklin, Miss Charlotte Gilman '20 of Worcester, and Miss Anna Yens '20 of Wellesley Hills. The hall captains are: Miss Georgia Tuttle '19 of Wilmette, Ill., at Bertram Hall; Miss Josephine Bradley '19 of Dover, N. H., at Barnard Hall; Miss Helen White '19 of Cambridge at Elliot Hall, and Miss Dorothy Marsh '18 of New York City at Whitman Hall. Yesterday Miss Amy Holland '18 of Fitchburg was elected gymnasium leader of the senior class. Three nominations for the college song leader have been received as follows: Miss Dorothy K. Marsh '18 of New York, Miss Dorothy Jones '18 of Los Angeles, Cal., and Miss Frances Burlingame '18, of Great Falls, Mont. The committee for the annual party given by the seniors to the freshmen is composed of Miss Viola Jackson of Atlantic, chairman; Miss Marjorie Dutton of Revere, Miss Natalie Gifford of East Boston, Miss Ella Ruvlin of Dorchester, and Miss Martha Robinson of Wollaston. The seniors are planning to take their guests to the Blue Hills. Miss Helen Geddes '18 of Somerville has been appointed college auditor.

DORCHESTER TUBE WORK TO BE RUSHED

Boston Transit Commission Hopes to Have Section to Broadway, South Boston, Ready for the Holiday Traffic

Completion of the Dorchester subway as far as the Broadway station at Dorchester Avenue and Broadway, South Boston, before the holiday shopping season reaches its height is the consummation for which the Boston Transit Commission is urging every effort on the part of the various contractors in charge of the work on this part of the underground railway. It was said yesterday afternoon by E. Leighton Beal, secretary of the Boston Transit Commission, that the commission is hopeful that this section of the tunnel will be in such shape that it can be used for the holiday traffic this year.

The Boston Transit Commission was in receipt yesterday of a letter written by Mayor Curley just before he left Boston for Williamstown, Mass., in which the mayor urged upon the commission the completion of the Dorchester subway as far as Broadway, South Boston, in time for the holiday shopping season.

"There was no need for the mayor to write us that letter," said Secretary Beal yesterday afternoon. "The commission is just as anxious as Mayor Curley that the subway be opened for travel before the holidays. We have been bending every effort to that end for months."

"It is the hope of the commission that the work will be done and that it will be possible for us to open the Broadway, South Boston, station, by that time. The commission is all the more anxious that the subway to Dorchester Avenue and Broadway be completed because it realizes that the closing of the Broadway bridge over the railroad tracks to traffic has added very greatly to the congestion over other means of travel to and from South Boston."

It is said that labor complications among the contractors have delayed the subway work not a little this summer. The commissioners do not desire to interfere, hence there is reluctance on the part of transit commission officials in going into the labor complications in detail. It is felt that the contractors will soon be able to adjust their differences with the labor organizations and that the work on the subway will then be hastened.

It was said yesterday afternoon at Transit Commission headquarters that the subway is completed as far as the Broadway Station and that all that remains to be done is the work on the station. That is no small undertaking, however, and it is realized that if the station is to be put into shape to receive the public between now and the holidays far greater speed must be made than has been displayed so far. The excavating as far as Andrew Square, Dorchester, is practically completed.

Mayor Curley's letter to the commission which was made public from his office yesterday afternoon is as follows:

"The traffic conditions at Dorchester and at South Boston are such that great inconvenience results to the traveling public and a vast amount of valuable time is sacrificed that might otherwise be saved, prayed the right to the use of the Dorchester tunnel to the Navy Department waters was sent to the Navy Department last night by Vice Admiral William S. Sims, commanding the naval expeditionary force abroad. One member of the crew was killed, being blown overboard by the explosion which followed the delivery of the torpedo, and five others, including a gunner's mate, were injured, but not seriously."

AMERICAN WARSHIP HIT BY TORPEDO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—News of the torpedoing and disabling of an American destroyer by a German submarine in European waters was sent to the Navy Department last night by Vice Admiral William S. Sims, commanding the naval expeditionary force abroad. One member of the crew was killed, being blown overboard by the explosion which followed the delivery of the torpedo, and five others, including a gunner's mate, were injured, but not seriously."

The official announcement was made by Secretary Daniels in the following statement:

"The Navy Department has received a message from Vice Admiral Sims stating that on Oct. 16 an American destroyer was torpedoed by a submarine while on patrol duty in European waters. The vessel was not sunk and has since arrived in port."

MR. WILSON GIVES SUFFRAGISTS CHEER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Wilson in a recent letter to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, expressed the hope that voters would not be influenced against suffrage by the acts of the pickets in Washington. The letter, dated Oct. 13, follows:

"My Dear Mrs. Catt—May I not express to you my very deep interest in the campaign in New York for the adoption of woman suffrage, and may I not say that I hope no voter will be influenced in his decision with regard to this greater matter by anything

the so-called pickets may have done in Washington?"

"However justly they may have laid themselves open to serious criticism, their action represents, I am sure, so small a fraction of the women of the country who are urging the adoption of woman suffrage that it would be most unfair and argue a narrow view to allow their actions to prejudice the cause itself. I am very anxious to see the great State of New York set a great example in this matter. Cordially and sincerely yours, 'WOODROW WILSON.'"

MR. MANSFIELD TO HEAD BALLOT

His Name Will Precede That of Governor McCall According to Ruling by Judge Crosby

The name of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, Frederick W. Mansfield, should precede that of Governor McCall on the state election ballot, Nov. 6, according to a ruling by Judge John C. Crosby of the State Supreme Court, made public today.

Judge Crosby's findings of fact are: That there is a general custom in this country and in England in cataloguing, indexing and arranging surnames in books, libraries and catalogues to have names beginning with "Mac" precede names commencing with "Man"; that many people in indexing books have "Mc" names follow "Man" names; that the surname of Samuel W. McCall has so far as the evidence shows been spelled McCall, and never has been spelled Mansfield; that the surname of Frederick W. Mansfield has always been spelled Mansfield; that Governor McCall's name is McCall and not MacCall. He closes with, "Upon these facts so far as it is a question of fact, I find that the name of Frederick W. Mansfield should precede that of Samuel W. McCall."

The case was not reached for argument before the full bench yesterday because the reservation, containing the findings of fact, pleadings and transcript of evidence, was not completed till late. The case will be the first on the list for argument today.

Speaking at Haverhill last night, Mr. Mansfield criticized Governor McCall for vetoing the Merrimack River improvement bill. The bill carried a large appropriation and Governor McCall held that war preparation appropriations ought to take precedence. Mr. Mansfield told his audience last night that the State should prepare for peace while at war, as well as prepare for war when at peace, and he believed the river appropriation would greatly help Haverhill and other cities in the Merrimack Valley in an industrial way.

IMMENSE ARMY SHOE ORDER PLACED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The greatest order ever placed for army shoes has been given by the War Department through contracts just completed, calling for 7,000,000 pairs at an aggregate cost of \$22,550,000. This enormous order has been distributed among many factories. Through the council of national defense the Government itself and not the contractors fixed the price at \$4.65 per pair. The bids submitted at the price named by the Government were for a quantity 15 per cent in excess of that named in the advertisements. The War Department, looking to the needs of the future, will also close contracts for this additional 15 per cent. Deliveries are to begin in January.

CENTRAL AMERICAN RELICS

Valuable archaeological specimens from the interior of Costa Rica and Guatemala were received in Boston yesterday from one of the United Fruit Company's steamships. There were 25 cases and boxes, all consigned to the Peabody Museum, Harvard University. It is said to be one of the most complete collections of Indian relics and prehistoric remains of the races that inhabited that part of Central America ever brought to the United States. The steamer also brought a cargo of 35,000 stems of bananas.

BROCKTON WOMEN'S CLUBS

BROCKTON, Mass.—The first of a series of lectures on current events will be held at the Brockton Women's Club on Oct. 23, with Mrs. J. Harry Poole as the speaker. At the last meeting reports were read showing that food conservation and thrift had been well carried on by members without interfering with the regular work. "Patriotism" has been adopted as the watchword of the club for the coming year and exercises of a patriotic nature were held at this meeting.

QUESTION OF CANADIAN POTATOES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Lord Rhonda, the British Food Controller, advises the people of Canada to use their surplus potatoes by eating them and thus economize on cereals. In a recent memorandum regarding the importation of potatoes into the United Kingdom, he says that as all available resources will be required to maintain the supply of the essential foodstuffs, such as wheat, bacon and cheese, he is unable to arrange facilities for the importation of Canadian potatoes. Lord Rhonda suggests that the best use for the surplus of Canadian potatoes would be direct consumption in Canada in such a way as to economize the consumption of cereals, and set free a larger quantity of such cereals for export to the United Kingdom.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Students from the various New England women's colleges will attend the Students Volunteer Convention which will open with a session at Simmons College Saturday at 2:30 p. m. and a conference supper at 6 p. m. The convention is to close with a session Sunday evening. Speakers will include

WAR TAXES

as affecting

CORPORATIONS

There has been prepared by our counsel a comprehensive digest of the War Income Tax and the War Excess Profits Tax in their application to Corporations.

Copies may be obtained at our office or will be mailed on request.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE OF NEW ENGLAND

Room 10 50 State Street

SHIPS TO DEFEAT U-BOAT CAMPAIGN

Measure of Actual Preparedness of United States Not Generally Realized—Allied Food Supplies Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports recently published that the United States is seriously deficient in its shipbuilding program to meet the submarine situation and to carry needed munitions and supplies to the Allies, are absolutely without foundation, according to information from trustworthy sources received by this bureau. In the very nature of things, figures cannot be given. If the number of ships now under construction could be published, and if the details of the operations now in progress in the construction of both wooden and steel vessels could be made known, they would serve to show Germany, it is believed, how futile the submarine campaign is. But for military reasons this may not be done.

All the producers of materials that have anything to do in the composition of a sea vessel are now working in harmony and furnishing prodigious amounts of lumber, timber and steel, and it now is asserted that in spite of the unnecessary delays at the beginning of the war, caused by friction and quarrels, the program as urged by the President will be carried out practically on schedule time.

With respect to the needs of ships, the situation differs today in no respect from that which existed in May. At that time members of the French Mission made it clear that unless the United States should be able to furnish ships in numbers to offset the tonnage destroyed by German submarines, the war would become a mere contest of endurance, and that the side which should be able to go without food and supplies the longer time would win the war.

Supplies have been going forward generally, but not in sufficient quantities to meet the demands. Some betterment of the situation has resulted from the taking over of smaller vessels by the Government to carry supplies across the Atlantic, and the ships now building, it is expected, will further relieve the shortage of tonnage that has resulted from the necessity of using vessels for the transportation of troops.

It is stated that even if not another pound of food were to be sent to the allied countries from the present moment, and if all the remaining ships of the sea were to be sunk, the United States would be able to get supplies across in time to prevent a victory by Germany.

This statement is based upon the conditions in the shipyards of the United States, and upon the number of vessels now under construction and about to be started.

Behind all this shipping activity which is depended upon to keep the Allies supplied and in fighting trim, in large measure is the vast preparation going on in the country for the war against the Central Empires. The number of men now in France training for the first line trenches is far above what it is popularly supposed to be. These figures also may not be stated, but the time is near at hand when Germany will begin to feel the pressure from this side of the Atlantic that Berlin has flouted as inconsequential.

SHIPS TO DEFEAT U-BOAT CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Lord Rhonda, the British Food Controller, advises the people of Canada to use their surplus potatoes by eating them and thus economize on cereals. In a recent memorandum regarding the importation of potatoes into the United Kingdom, he says that as all available resources will be required to maintain the supply of the essential foodstuffs, such as wheat, bacon and cheese, he is unable to arrange facilities for the importation of Canadian potatoes. Lord Rhonda suggests that the best use for the surplus of Canadian potatoes would be direct consumption in Canada in such a way as to economize the consumption of cereals, and set free a larger quantity of such cereals for export to the United Kingdom.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Students from the various New England women's colleges will attend the Students Volunteer Convention which will open with a session at Simmons College Saturday at 2:30 p. m. and a conference supper at 6 p. m. The convention is to close with a session Sunday evening. Speakers will include

WAR TAXES

as affecting

CORPORATIONS

There has been prepared by our counsel a comprehensive digest of the War Income Tax and the War Excess Profits Tax in their application to Corporations.

Copies may be obtained at our office or will be mailed on request.

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LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE OF NEW ENGLAND

Room

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Discoveries of the Swiss Family Robinson

Fritz and I started one morning with the donkey to bring home the sledge and the remainder of the gourd vessels. We had not proceeded far when we came upon a singular-looking object, built around the trunk of a tree and looking like a huge umbrella. I saw at once that the formation consisted of a great number of nests, built by a colony of birds, who appeared to be living together in perfect harmony.

Each pair had its own nest, writes Johann David Wyss, in his famous "Swiss Family Robinson"; in fact, this curious construction was like a town full of houses, all under one roof, formed of straw and moss, and sloping down from the trunk of the tree like the cover of an umbrella. The branches of the tree over-shadowed and partly concealed the colonial residence, enabling the little creatures to skip in and out of their little entrances without attracting much attention.

The number of the feathered inhabitants greatly astonished me; for they took alarm at our approach, and flew around us, chattering angrily, and evidently ready to repel with thousands of beaks any attack on their community.

While observing with admiration this wonderful proof of bird instincts, I was surprised to see a species of small parrot enter some of the nests, causing a great commotion among the colonists.

As we continued our journey, our conversation naturally turned on the social instinct of these birds, and the skill they displayed in building. Fritz asked if there were other creatures with similar powers, and if it could be the result of instinct.

"Beavers," I replied, "build a village, in which a large number live together in great sociability. Bees, wasps, and ants also possess this social instinct."

"Ah, yes, papa, I have watched the ants. It is a most amusing sight."

While conversing thus, we reached some trees quite unknown to us. They were from 40 to 60 feet in height, and from the bark which was cracked in some places, issued balls of thick gum. It was with difficulty that Fritz got one of them off. He tried to soften it with his hand as we proceeded on our journey, but found that heat only gave it the power of extension, and that on being released it resumed its first form.

"Look, papa," he exclaimed, "I am sure the trees we took for wild figs are caoutchouc trees, and that this is India-runder."

"That would be a valuable discovery to us," I replied.

"Why, can any use be made of the rubber except to remove pencil marks?"

"Oh, yes! The sap of the caoutchouc tree is used for very many articles that will be of great service to us."

We now reached the coconut wood, and it occurred to me to look for one of those most valuable trees called the sago palm. I noticed presently a large trunk broken down by the wind, in which I found a sap of a starchy nature exactly resembling European sago.

A grove of sugar-canes lay in our homeward way, and not to return empty-handed, we gathered a large bundle of the sweet dainty, not forgetting to refresh ourselves.

"Candle-making today!" exclaimed the boys, when they rose next morning; and they gave me no rest till I promised to attempt to make candles of the wax-plant berries.

We filled a saucepan and, placing it over the fire, produced in a little time a considerable quantity of beautiful green wax. While melting the berries, we prepared a number of wicks from threads of sail-cloth, dipped them quickly and carefully in the wax, and then hung them in the air to dry. This operation we repeated two or three times, till the wicks had taken sufficient wax to form candles. Although they were far inferior in roundness and size to those at home, they threw around us such a clear, bright light, that we were overjoyed with the results.

There would be no occasion now for us to go to bed at sunset, for this light would serve us in our tree-castle apartment in a most convenient manner.

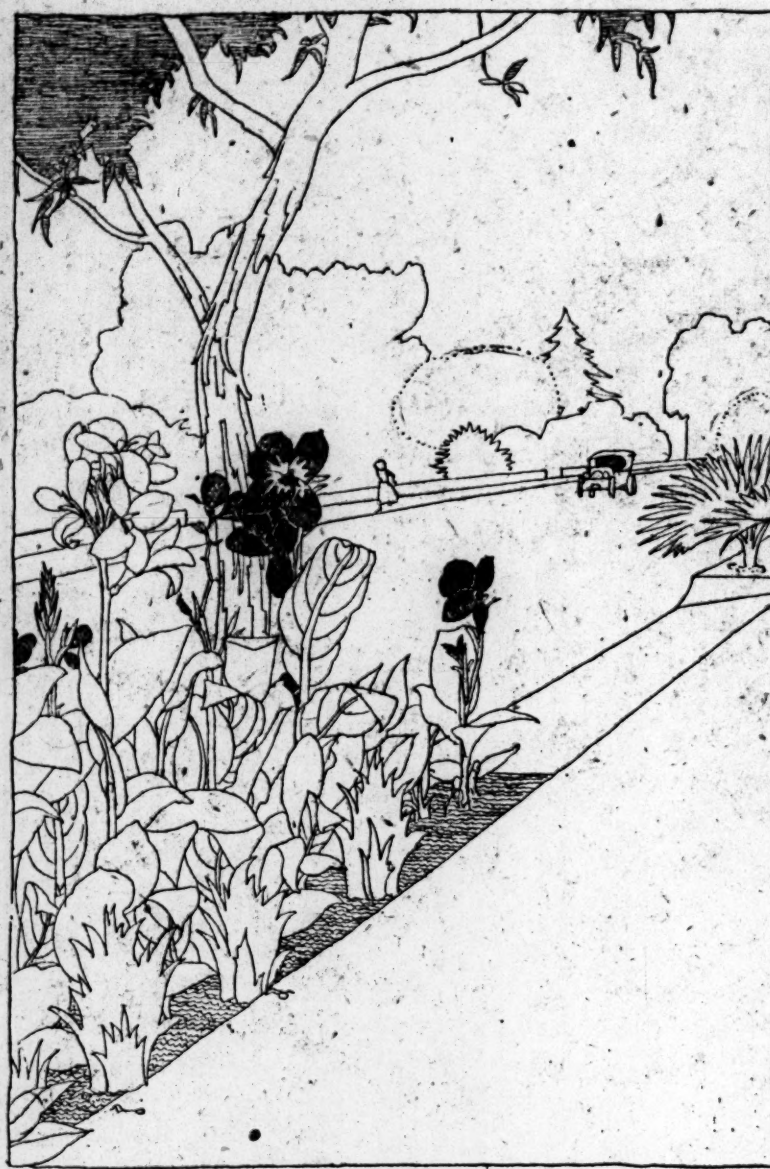
This success encouraged me to make an attempt of another description. Among the articles on board the ship we found no churn. I therefore resolved to try a plan, a description of which I had read. I chose the largest of our calabash bottles, and, after filling it half full of cream, closed it tightly. Then I placed four stakes in the ground, tied to them a piece of sail-cloth by the four corners, and laid the bottle upon it. At each side I stationed one of the boys, and desired them to roll it backwards and forwards, by alternately raising the cloth, so as to keep it in constant agitation.

This performance proved capital fun; and the boys kept it up with jokes and laughter for more than half an hour, when I opened the bottle, and found, to our great joy, that some really good butter had been churned.

Another and much more difficult undertaking was on my mind, which for a long time had seemed impracticable. The sledge was not only inconvenient, but very heavy for our animals to draw; and as we had brought four cart wheels from the wreck, I wished to construct a little cart.

I determined to try what I could do, and after some difficulty succeeded in constructing a sort of carriage which, though not elegant in appearance, would, I knew, be very useful.

Marching Orders



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Some Calla Lilies lay waiting marching orders. Their humble coats gave no hint of the magnificence that would some day appear, when their scarlet and carmine blooms burst forth; but they were well aware of what was before them, and were now wondering in what place they would shine.

Some thought a border beside a porch would be pleasant, where the family would notice every dazzling blossom; others hoped to stand on the marble terrace of some grand mansion; but all agreed they did not want to be placed in a park flower bed, for these bulbs felt they were a very special size and ought to be set in a conspicuous position, all by themselves.

When, finally, they were put into a wheelbarrow and pushed through the city streets, the bulbs were full of excitement and, when the gardener halted before a handsome building, where marble vases stood on either side the courtyard, the bulbs were delighted. True, a park lay opposite, but it would be pleasant to nod to their brother lilies, across the way.

Judge of their surprise, therefore, when the gardener began to dig in the earth beside the horseway, right on the edge of the pavement, and then planted the bulbs, as one might say, almost under the passers' feet.

For a time, they were too disappointed to speak, but when, at last, they raised their heads, a cool shadow fell across them, and they found themselves looking up into the leafy branches of a tree. Then they heard a gentle voice, murmuring: "Welcome to the fellowship of the road."

"The road seems rather a dusty place," said the lilies. "And the people are passing by in such a hurry that they will never see our lustrous flowers. We are sorry, as we hoped to make a fine show."

"But, my dear companions," said the tree, "no brightness can appear here but that every one passing notices. Why, I have seen a baby's smile go down the street, leaving a whole row of smiles behind it, and see how those gay sport coats, across the way, light up the scene as far as one can watch them."

Well, there was something in that, and the Calla lilies began to unfold their leaves and buds more actively. One day the tree looked down, to find a company of brilliant lilies standing as uprightly as soldiers. "So, now you are doing your bit," smiled the tree.

"The people who pass do not seem to think this display a small thing," replied the lilies. "Every one is turning round, and we heard one say: 'What a perfectly magnificent sight!'"

"Ah, well, we who stand all time in the glorious sun and march in time to its orders, naturally have a magnificent time," said the tree good-temperedly.

"Yes, we have become accustomed to the moving crowds now and should quite miss them," said the lilies. "We are glad to be here, and are grateful to you for setting us off with your dull green leaves." "But, what was their surprise, on saying this, to see the tree begin to smile. Yes; its sober expression was changing. From every branch, fiery blossoms were peeping and, even as they watched, the green tree was no longer green, but a mass of gorgeous, flaming blossoms, until it glowed as brightly as a sunset. The Calla lilies almost winked to see it.

"You, too?" they cried. "But, how comes it you have flowers?"

"Once upon a time, my family were sober enough," said the Flowering Eucalyptus. "I believe we came from the Myrtle family, and our leaves made wreaths for victors and crowned the brows of magistrates. But some of our family must have crossed the seas for they found themselves in Australia, where there were few people and unlimited room; hence, they

grew into such a large number that they were brought to these shores. They grew so quickly, too, that they were set at the side of the roads, so that they might act as windbreaks, and shelter every one going and coming. Thus they acquired the habit of keeping their leaves and shedding their bark, when they wanted a change of clothes, for the wind blew all the year and their leaves stopped its force. Now so many people go along the roads, and love bright color so intensely, that I put forth resplendent flowers, even as you do. It makes one feel so very jolly to be out in the fresh air and sunshine, with heaps of people marching by, and every one friendly to itself."

"Why, so it does," cried the Calla lilies, in a great riotous shout; and then they flushed and blushed until their petals were stained a deeper red, until they too, glowed like fire, and their foolish pride and desire to be set apart from every one else burned right up and troubled them no more.

"Quick march, quick march," cried the lilies, in a joyous song, and they and the Flowering Eucalyptus broke into an even brighter blaze.

Some Treasures of the British Museum

Many people think of the British Museum as a gloomy place, instructive, no doubt, but dull and uninteresting; a place whose very name calls up memories of long, weary walks through endless galleries, and of cases filled with illegible manuscripts and dusty antiquities.

The great museum, therefore, is often neglected, or left to foreign visitors, and yet—if we know how and where to look for them—it is full of romance and beauty, and contains some of the strangest historical relics and the finest statues in the whole world.

In most of our other London collections, we find the artistic work of the last 19 centuries; but in the British Museum, we find the work of the past, and the British Museum takes us far back, behind the Christian era, and shows us not only "The glory that was Rome," but the crafts and histories of older nations and civilizations.

We see the wonders of Egypt and of Babylon, the images and ornaments from Ancient Peru and Mexico, and stranger still, the uncouth relics of prehistoric times, when men scratched outlines of their faces on bones or on the rough walls of their cave-dwellings, and when literature had its beginnings in stories of . . . adventure that were told over camp fires, and in the crooning lullabies with which the skin-clad mothers of the stone age hushed their babies to sleep.

The prehistoric antiquities of the British Museum are exhibited in the hall at the top of the principal staircase, and here we can see the flint weapons which are the earliest relics of all.

To the same period belong some curious pictures drawn on pieces of bone, and also ivory and horn daggers, handles, carved into rough likenesses of deer and other animals.

The Stone Age was followed by the Bronze and Iron Periods, and relics of these different times are exhibited here.

We now go into the first Egyptian Room. . . . In the far-off days when Italy and Greece were unknown lands, inhabited by savage tribes, Egypt was the country of a people skilled in . . . agriculture and irrigation and in the arts of painting, sculpture and architecture.

We know a great deal about this wonderful nation, for their books and inscriptions can be deciphered, and the ruins of their temples . . . remain on the banks of the Nile, as evidences of their genius, knowledge and artistic ability.

"Grannie, grannie, come tell us the story of the wee bannock."

"Hout, childer, ye've heard it a hundred times afore. I needn't tell it over again."

"Ah! but, grannie, it's such a fine one. You must tell it. Just once."

"Well, well, if ye'll all promise to be good, I'll tell it ye again."

There lived an old man and an old woman at the side of a burn. They had two cows, five hens, and a cock, a cat and two kittens. The old man looked after the cows, and the old wife span on the distaff. The kittens oft-gripped at the old hearthstone. "Sho, sho," she would say, "go away"; and so it tussled about.

One day, after breakfast, she thought she would have a bannock. So she baked two oatmeal bannocks, and set them on the fire to harden. After a while, the old man came in, and sat down beside the fire, and takes one of the bannocks, and snaps it through the middle. When the other sees this, it runs off as fast as it could, and the old wife after it, with the spindle in the one hand, and the distaff in the other. But the wee bannock ran away and out of sight, and ran till it came to a pretty large thatched house, and it ran boldly up inside to the fireside; and there were three tailors sitting on a big bench.

When they saw the wee bannock come in, they jumped up, and got behind the goodwife, that was carding tow by the fire. "Hout," quoth she, "be no afeard; it's but a wee bannock. Grip it, and I'll give ye a sup of milk with it." Up she gets with the tow-cards and the tailor with the goose, and the two prentices, the one with the law-brod; but it dodged them, and ran about the fire; and one of the prentices, thinking to snap it with the shears, fell into the ashes. The tailor cast the goose, and the goodwife the tow-cards; but it wouldn't do. The bannock ran away, and ran till it came to a wee house at the roadside; and in it runs, and there was a weaver sitting at the loom, and the wife winding a clue of yarn.

"Tibby," quoth he, "what's that?"

"Oh," quoth she, "it's a wee bannock."

"It's well come," quoth he, "for our porridge were but thin today. Grip it, my woman; grip it!"

"Ay," quoth she; "what reeks! That's a clever bannock. Catch it, Willie; catch it, man."

"Hout," quoth Willie, "cast the clue at it."

But the bannock dodged round about, and off it went, and over the hill, like a new-tarred sheep or a . . . cow. And forward it runs to the neat-house, to the fireside; and there was the goodwife churning.

"Come away, wee bannock," quoth she; "I'll have cream and bread to-day." But the wee bannock dodged round about the churn, and the wife after it, and in the hurry she had near-hand overturned the churn. And before she got it set right again, the wee bannock was off and down the brae to the mill; and in it ran.

"The miller was sitting mill in the trough; but, looking up: 'Ay,' quoth

he, "it's a sign of plenty when ye're running about, and nobody to look after ye. But I like a bannock and cheese. Come your way hither, and I'll give ye a night's quarters." But the bannock wouldn't trust itself with the miller and his cheese. So it turned and ran its way out; but the miller didn't fash his head with it.

So it toddled away and ran till it came to the smithy; and in it runs, and up to the anvil. The smith was making horse-shoes. Quoth he: "I like a . . . well-toasted bannock. Come your way in here." But the bannock was frightened when it heard . . . and turned and was off as hard as it could, and the smith after it, and cast the hammer. But it missed, and the bannock was out of sight in a crack, and ran till it came to a farmhouse with a good peat-stack at the end of it. Inside it runs to the fireside. The goodman was cloving lint, and the goodwife heckling. "O Janet," quoth he, "there's a wee bannock; I'll have the half of it."

"Well, John, I'll have the other half. Hit it over the back with the cleve." But the bannock played dodgings. "Hout, tout," quoth the wife, and made the heckle flee at it. But it was too clever for her.

And off and up the burn it ran to the next house, and rolled its way to the fireside. The goodwife was stirring the soup, and the goodman plaiting sprit-binnings for the cows. "Ho, Jock," quoth the goodwife, "here come. You're always crying about a wee bannock. Here's one. Come in, haste ye, and I'll help ye to grip it."

"Ay, mother, where is it?"

"See there. Run over on that side."

But the bannock ran in behind the goodman's chair. Jock fell among the sprits. The goodman cast a binnig, and the goodwife the spurtle. But it was too clever for Jock and her both. It was off and out of sight in a crack, and through among the whins, and down the road to the next house, and in and snug by the fireside. The folk were just sitting down to their soup, and the goodwife scraping the pot.

"Look," quoth she, "there's a wee bannock come in to warm itself at our fireside."

"Shut the door," quoth the goodman, "and we'll try to get a grip of it."

When the bannock heard that, it ran out of the house and after it with their spoons, and the goodman shied his hat. But it rolled away and ran, and ran, till it came to another house; and when it went in the folk were just

The Wee Bannock

going to their beds. The goodman was taking off his breeches, and the goodwife raking the fire.

"What's that?" quoth he.

"Oh," quoth she, "it's a wee bannock."

Quoth he, "I could eat the half of it."

"Grip it," quoth the wife, "and I'll have a bite too."

"Cast your breeches at it!" The goodman shied his breeches and had nearly smothered it. But it wriggled and ran, and the goodman after it without his breeches; and there was a clean chase over the craft park, and in among the whins; and the goodman lost it, and had to come away, trotting home. But now it was grown dark, and the wee bannock couldn't see; but it went into the side of a big whin bush, and into a fox's den. The fox had had no meat for two days. "O welcome, welcome," quoth the fox, and snapped it in two in the middle. And that was the end of the wee bannock.

The King's Beard

An interesting story is told in connection with the Swedish actor, Ferras, who was called upon to take the part of Oscar I. in a play for the opera at Stockholm, Sweden. The actor was ordered by the director of the opera to make up with a full beard, but during one of the intermissions, he hunted up the director and told him that Oscar I never wore such a beard. "What kind of a beard did he have then?"

To this Ferras replied, "Mustache and goatee, like Napoleon III."

"How do you know that?"

The conclusive reply was offered, "From my postage stamp collection."

The change was made and at the second performance the public noticed with astonishment how King Oscar had altered the cut of his beard. To stamp collectors, it is hardly necessary to point out that Mr. Ferras secured his information by looking up the issue of Norway, 1856-7.

A Little Seamstress

She sat in her little rocking-chair, a-sighing and twirling her thumbs: "Oh, everything for my doll is done, and never to mending comes! I haven't a morsel of sewing—dear mother, in all the town. Can't you find me one doll, no matter how small, who will wear out her gown?"

—Mary E. Wilkins.

The Story of William Tell

Switzerland is a republic, like the United States, and the men who live among its mountains are a brave, free people. But long ago the Emperor of Austria claimed the land as a part of his empire, and sent a man named Gessler to rule the people in his stead.

Gessler was a tyrant, writes Horace E. Soudner, in his "Book of Legends." He wished to stand well with his master, the Emperor, and he ruled the bold Swiss with a rod of iron. He had soldiers at his command, and he seemed able to do whatever he wished, but there was one thing he could not do: he could not make the proud people bow down to him when he came among them.

He was angry enough at this, and he cast about for some new way in which to make them feel his power. In those days, as now, every town had a public square, called a market-place. Here the people flocked to buy and sell of each other. The men and women came down from the mountains with game and cheese and butter; they sold these things in the market, and bought goods which they could not make or grow in their mountain homes.

In the market-place of Altorf, a Swiss town, Gessler set up a tall pole, like a liberty pole. But on the top of this pole he placed his hat, and, just as in the city a gilt crown on some high point was the sign of the Emperor's power, so this hat was to be the sign of Gessler's power. He bade that every Swiss man, woman, or child who passed by the pole, should bow to the hat. In this way, they were to show their respect for him.

From one of the mountain homes near Altorf there came into the market-place one day a tall, strong man, named William Tell. He was a famous archer, for it was in the days before the mountaineers carried guns. . . . He had with him his little son, and they walked across, the market-place. But, when they passed the pole, Tell never bent his head; he stood as straight as a mountain pine.

There were servants and spies of Gessler in the market-place, and they at once told the tyrant how Tell had defied him. Gessler commanded the Swiss to be brought before him, and he came, leading by the hand his little son.

"They tell me you shoot well," said the tyrant. "You shall not be punished. Instead, you shall give me a sign of your skill. Your boy is no doubt made of the same stuff you are. Let him stand yonder, a hundred paces off. Place an apple on his head, and do you stand here and pierce the apple with an arrow from your quiver."

Tell looked Gessler full in the face, and drew two arrows from his quiver. "Go yonder," he said to the lad, and he saw him led away by two servants of Gessler, who paced a hundred steps, and then placed an apple on the boy's head. They had some pity for Tell in their hearts, and so they had made the boy stand with his back to his father.

"Face this way," rang out Tell's clear voice, and the boy, quick to obey, turned and stood facing his father. He stood erect, his arms hanging straight by his side, his head held up, and the apple poised on it. He saw Tell string his bow, bend it,

to try if it were true, fit the notch of the arrow into the taut cord, bring the bow slowly to place. . . . The next moment a great shout rose from the crowd. The arrow had split the apple in two and had sped beyond.

Daffy-Down-Dillies

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Is it the color of the daffodil that captures the imagination every year, the moment it is seen dotting the meadows, as it does just when they are growing bright with the living green of spring, or does one revel more in the long bars of gold beheld in perspective down a woodland glade, or is it their "dancing and shaking and dripping in wonderful figures," as Constance Armfield paints them for us in words in her flower book. Exactly what the charm is no one can probably say, but every one feels it is there and goes away, better after the fresh and wholesome and joyous sight. Many are the affectionate names bestowed. The oldest is Affo Dyle (that which cometh early) and this was later turned into daffodil. It seems natural that they should soon have been playfully called "daffydillies" and "daffies," and that one should read in the "Ingoldsby Legends" of a garden, decked with "Roses and lilies and daffy-down-dillies."

The Daffodil can claim no close connection with the royal Lily family because, as every one can see, its seed-vessel is underneath and not inside the flower. But its own relations are among some of our favorite garden flowers. The Snowdrop is just a daffodil dressed in green and white with rather a bashful air. They both live in the north. Further south Pandicum decorates with its large white flowers the warm shores of the Mediterranean. Hippeastrum with its numerous lovely forms affects Brazil, while at the Cape of Good Hope one finds the family at its best with Amar-yllis and Clivia and a host of other famous bulbs. The Daffodil itself grows only in western and central Europe.

It will have been noticed that its leaves stand upright in serrated ranks, like little palm-leaves round the central flower. In this, perhaps, lies its chief decorative beauty, and the stiffness of the blades depends upon a spiral twist—from half to one and a half turns being taken between root and point—which has much the same effect as the tubular shape by which engineers give strength to steel constructions.

Flying Fish

Off Southern California, tourists sometimes find themselves surrounded by swarms of flying fish, which spring out of the sea and soar like birds, says the American Boy. Their species is *Xerocetus Californiensis*. This fish attains a length of 18 inches and a weight of more than a pound. The natural hydroplanes live in schools. . . . The aviation is made possible by the propeller-like motion of the powerful tail and by fins which spread out rigid like monoplane wings. The flights are very swift and sometimes a quarter of a mile long.

Breakfast With an Indian Family

"Oh, mother!" cried a little Indian boy, "I am hungry."

"Then go and start the fire, so that I can cook breakfast," answered the mother.

It was about a hundred years ago that this little boy, whose name was Docas, poked his head out of a brush house. Ama, his mother, was sitting on the ground just outside, grinding acorns in a stone bowl. So writes Geneva S. Sneed, in her book, "Docas, the Indian Boy."

Docas went to the middle of the hut, where the blazing fire of wood had been the night before. Just before Ama had gone to sleep, she had covered with ashes the glowing coals that were left from the fire.

Docas raked off the ashes and began to blow on the blackened coals that were left. There was not much life in them, but they began to reddens a little.

He put some dry leaves against them and blew harder. The leaves smoked, but would not light, no matter how hard he blew. And all the time the coals were getting blacker and blacker.

At last he called, "I cannot light it, mother."

Ama came over where he was and began to blow, too; but even she could not start it, for the fire had died out. "I must get some new fire," said Ama at last.

She picked up two dry willow sticks and two flints. She rubbed the willow sticks together very hard for a while. "Do you see the little dust that is gathering?" she asked. "Now I will strike the flints together until they send a spark down into that dry dust."

In a few minutes a spark fell into the dust, the dust flared up, and Docas exclaimed, "There! now we have a fire." He dropped some dry leaves on the burning dust, then he put some little twigs on the leaves. After that he called to his younger brother:

"Wake up, Heema! Come and get some big sticks for the fire."

Heema rolled off the mat of tule reeds on which he had been sleeping, rubbed his eyes, and said, "I'm ready, Docas."

Heema did not have to spend time dressing. All the Indian children ever wore was a little skirt made of rabbit skin or deer skin.

In a minute more, Heema had piled some large sticks on the fire. Then it blazed up brightly.

"It's forgy and I'm cold," said Docas. "Sit down by the fire with me and get warm."

Docas and Heema were Californian Indians. They lived in an Indian rancharia, or village, near San Francisco Bay. Their father, whose name was Massea, was chief of the rancharia.

Docas was seven years old, while Heema was six. Alachu, one of their sisters, was three. Umwa was the other sister. She was so tiny that she

had to be carried in a basket on her mother's back.

"Put the stones into the fire, boys, so that they will be hot when the acorns are ground," said Ama.

Docas pulled toward the fire five large stones that were lying near. "I'll throw them in," said Heema, tossing them into the middle of the hottest blaze.

Then Docas said, "Let's surprise father by a . . . rabbit for breakfast."

"I've found something that's better than rabbits," Docas heard Heema say suddenly.

"Where are you, Heema?" asked Docas.

"Here, among the bushes, eating thimble-berries," answered Heema, peeping out from among the large green leaves.

Docas laughed and began eating berries, too. The berries were so good that they forgot all about breakfast, until suddenly they heard their mother's voice calling:

"Boys, where are you? The acorns are ready to cook."

The boys took one last mouthful of thimble-berries and then bounded toward the rancharia.

Ama put a basketful of cold water down by the fire as they came up. "Heema, pour the acorn meal into the water," Docas, rake out the hot stones and put them into the water to cook the mush," said Ama.

"I hope this mush will not be bitter," said Docas, as he dropped a red-hot stone into the water.

"No, this will be good, for I soaked the acorns a long time and then dried them in the sun before I ground them," answered Ama.

In a few minutes, the mush was cooked; then Ama called Massea, and the whole family sat around the basket. They all ate out of it at once, using sticks hollowed out at the end, instead of spoons.

A Huge Shadow

Shadows, naturally enough, are of various sizes, and one can imagine that mountains throw very large shadows indeed. It is said that the peak of Tenerife, on the largest of the Canary Islands, throws such a huge shadow that it stretches as far as 50 miles across the water, partly overlapping some of the other islands.

Dutch Bulbs

In spite of the war and the consequent difficulties of transportation, some Dutch bulbs are being received in the United States. Recently a Dutch steamer arrived in New York with 26,000 cases of these bulbs.

Timber in Norway

It is said that, so carefully does Norway protect its timber, that when a man cuts down one tree he is obliged to plant two saplings in its place.

PROHIBITIONISTS CAUSED A HALT

They Demanded and Procured
Recognition of the Creator in
the Platform of the National
Party at Chicago Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Socialists and Prohibitionists clashed in the conference here, resulting in the outlining of a new National Party, over whether the name of God should be placed in the preamble to the party's platform. Reference to the incident was made in the dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor at the time, but a more detailed report than was then possible may prove of interest.

This was one of the totally unexpected things that on several occasions flashed up to halt the proceedings. The platform committee had brought in the tentative draft. It was generally supposed to be for the most part the composition of John Spargo, leader of the Socialists, who had quit that party because of its stand against American participation in the war. The initial sentence of the brief preamble read:

"The Party (name was determined after adoption of platform) in convention assembled, makes this declaration of its principles, which it regards as a solemn covenant with the American people."

Now, the religious element in the Prohibition Party has been and is today a strong factor in it. Year after year, in its national conventions, the Prohibition Party has first of all made recognition of God in the preamble of its platforms. That adopted a year ago was phrased at the start in the following language:

"The Prohibition Party, assembled in its twelfth national convention in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, on this twenty-first day of July, 1916, thankful to Almighty God for blessings of liberty, grateful for our institutions and the multiplying signs of early victory for the cause for which the party stands."

Consequently it is no great occasion for surprise now, though it was unexpected then, that a leader of the Prohibition Party should rise on the floor of the gathering of Progressives, Socialists, Prohibitionists, and Single Taxers to object to the proposed preamble as read and offer an amendment making explicit recognition of and reference to God. The objector was Dr. B. E. P. Prugh, chairman of the Prohibition Party of Pennsylvania, for 30 years a Presbyterian minister. He offered this amendment, to be inserted after "in convention assembled": "recognizing Almighty God as the source of all authority among men and nations, and Jesus Christ, His Son, as King of kings, and worthy to be crowned Lord of all."

This brought an immediate debate. The last phrase "and Jesus Christ, His Son, as King of kings, and worthy to be crowned Lord of all," was omitted, largely because of Jewish attendance, and consideration of the amendment was deferred. The Prohibition National Committee shortly afterward met by itself. John Spargo, invited to address the Prohibitionists, took occasion to speak against the proposed amendment.

There was no standing firm, and several others came in to argue against it. Then appeared Don Carroll, of Minn., S. D., one of the Progressive members of the platform committee, with a substitute. It was to this effect: "recognizing the supreme power of creation as the source of guiding influence among men and nations for enlightenment and progress toward the common good we declare," etc.

This fell flat on the ears of the Prohibition National Committee. They wanted an explicit recognition of God. Mr. Carroll, in the murmur of disapproval his substitute amendment raised, carried little before leaving the room.

Some trenchant things were being said about the attitude of the Socialists toward God. The line was being sharply drawn by the Prohibitionists between the Socialists as a party without God and their own party which had consistently recognized God for 40 years or more. "I take it," said Dr. Prugh, "we want no part in any organization that does not believe in God."

"As for me," declared a white-haired veteran of the party, who said he had voted the Prohibition ticket since 1877, "as for me, I stand here to say before I will allow the name of God to be eliminated, I will stand alone."

"No, you won't," rose determined responses from various parts of the room. A compromise was proposed by one of the party's leaders. He said he had mentioned it to the retiring Progressive, and the latter had thought it would be acceptable to the rest of his groups—"recognizing the supreme power of the Creator." That met with some favor, but also with so much opposition that its proponent asked its withdrawal.

"I move we make it unanimous in recognizing God," urged a substantial looking young man. It carried with one negative. That person, apparently something of a general disclaimer, moved that the whole preamble be stricken out. He said it was his observation that the question of naming God in a platform generally resulted in a disagreement in the convention, and in the election never got any votes. His motion did not receive a second.

Therefore, the writer stood in the hotel hall while the Prohibitionists passed in to the deliberations on the new party. Hearing some far-carrying oratory, the reporter became mildly curious as to its occasion and casually inquired of one emerging from the convention for a moment, what it was about. The Rev. J. W. R. McGuire, he was told, a Roman Catholic priest, professor at St. Viator's College at Bourbonnais, a little town some 30 miles from Chicago, was speaking to the question of putting the name of God in the preamble. Later he was told that the priest opposed having the question discussed at all, arguing that it would be better to take no vote on the point and not have it known that it was discussed at all. This, in the understanding of those hearing the priest, would have meant of course that the preamble would have stood as originally brought in without the name of God. If the question did come to a vote, the priest declared, and the name of God were voted out, he could not remain in any convention taking such action.

The question was postponed to the evening session. An amendment was then agreed upon in these words: "recognizing God as the author of all beneficent government."

Fewer Arrests in Philadelphia CAMP'S PERSONNEL CHANGED BY ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—According to police estimates, arrests for drunkenness have fallen off about 87 per cent in this city since the measure prohibiting the manufacture of distilled liquors and the new tax on the old supply went into effect. This change is noticeable in every section, particularly in West Philadelphia.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Orders calling for a complete redistribution of the selected men in national army cantonments in the South, Middle West, and East, changed completely the personnel of the selectmen at Camp Gordon. The War Department's order provided:

First—That the thirtieth, thirty-first and thirty-ninth divisions of national guard be transferred to full war strength by transferring to them drafted men from Camp Gordon in Atlanta, Camp Jackson in Columbia and Camp Pike in Little Rock.

Second—When the transfers to the three national guard divisions have been completed, all the remaining white drafted men of Camp Gordon and Camp Pike be concentrated with those remaining at Camp Jackson, and Columbia, into one national army division.

Third—That the surplus white men of the drafted army from Camp Devens, at Ayer, Mass.; Camp Upton, at Yaphank, N. Y.; Camp Dix, at Wrightstown, N. J.; Camp Meade, at Annapolis Junction, Md., and Camp Lee, at Petersburg, Va., will be mobilized at Camp Gordon, to form a supplementary national army division, composed entirely of men from the far-eastern states.

Camp Gordon will continue to be the training ground, for the Negro selectmen from Georgia, and the Negroes of every State will be trained at camps within their own states, but at no time will the proportion of Negro selectmen in any one camp be greater than 25 per cent of the whole.

There will only be one division of Negro selectmen, and they will be trained, as stated, as regiments in different camps, but concentrated just before their departure for France.

The orders thus far issued do not contemplate the moving of any of the officers from Camp Gordon, or breaking into the brigade and regimental organizations. They do not affect the regulars or the volunteer forces at Camp Gordon, such as ambulance corps, etc.

MANY LOUISIANA SALOONS WILL CLOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Prohibition workers and liquor dealers alike, estimate that approximately 1500 saloons, about 500 of them in New Orleans, will be compelled to close their doors as a result of the check put upon the manufacture of whiskey by the Federal Government.

This is a greater victory for prohibition than all the workers against the evil of intemperance have been able to accomplish in this State in the past 15 years, and the more advanced of these workers admit that in practical results, nation-wide prohibition accomplishes more than the state-by-state movement they have supported in the past.

Much of the liquor evil in New Orleans can be traced to the cheap and adulterated liquors sold. These are the saloons which are preparing to suspend operations, for their profits on beer and wines are not sufficient to keep their licenses paid. The majority of these saloons are operated in connection with grocery stores, and their influence on the children of the neighborhoods in which they operate has been particularly objectionable. The result of their compulsory closing is the greatest single moral improvement New Orleans has felt in a quarter of a century.

WISCONSIN FRUITS OF "DARK FORCES"

Operations of Embargo Conference
Further Disclosed and
Also the Patriotic Service of
Senator Hustung

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—How the "dark forces" worked in Wisconsin in that "earlier fruitful cooperation" of which Count von Bernstorff spoke in his message to Berlin on Sept. 15, 1916, as given out by Secretary Lansing, is disclosed in a series of articles now appearing in the Milwaukee Journal. The Journal has been investigating the activities of the American Embargo Conference ever since the flood of telegrams poured from this State into Washington at the time of the Sussex crisis in April, 1916.

The services of Senator Hustung in connection with the stemming of that attempt to influence Congress are just beginning to be understood. It was in February, 1916, that he began to receive form letters protesting against the speech of Senator Reed at the Auditorium, when the latter riddled the argument for an embargo on arms as it was then being put forth by pro-Germans. Between February and April Senator Hustung received a thousand letters of this kind. Then these ceased, and about April 20 began the flood of telegrams. Ten forms were used. The Senator would receive a telegram from one end of the State and he would work for peace, and in the same hour, an identical telegram from a point 250 miles distant. The Senator already knew something of the work of the embargo conference, for a constituent had sent him a letter received by that constituent asking him to assist in the letter campaign that began in February. The Senator consulted other senators and found that they were receiving similar telegrams. Little by little he traced the whole affair back to the embargo conference at Chicago. Then on April 27, 1916, he exposed the movement in a speech in the Senate, which has just taken on an added significance because of the new disclosures. His speech contained these words:

"What is this mysterious 'embargo conference'? Who pays for these telegrams that flooded Congress? Who pays for the maintenance for the Chicago Embargo Conference bureau? Who pays for the men they get to fetch and carry in every little hamlet in the country? This is no irresponsible organization, but one carefully organized. There is more to this than the names of the insignificant men appearing on the letter-head; and so I say I want to know who is the builder of this organization, who or what is the moving spirit of it, and what are its sinister ends. Here we find a deep-laid plot to poison the minds of his fellow citizens all over the country into the belief that the President wants war, when every fact gives the lie to such assertion."

What it cost Senator Hustung to utter these words was realized by few. Immediately he was attacked by every pro-German organ and organization and individual in the State. Whether they knew the "sinister ends" or not, they felt that he was against Germany, and, therefore, they were against him. Here is a sample of the attacks upon him. The Milwaukee Free Press on April 29, 1916, said: "Senator Hustung's brazen attempt to discredit the inspiration and purpose of the mighty demand for peace uttered by the people of the State is so patently the servile and contemptible effort of a partisan water boy that it is bound to defeat itself."

The Germania-Herald of this city on May 6, 1916, said: "Before the voters of Wisconsin made the blunder of a lack of foresight in sending Paul Hustung to the United States Senate, the Mayville statesman was an unknown personality in widespread circles."

Both the Free Press and the Germania-Herald defended the sending of the telegrams, and the Free Press said that the charge then made that outside money was paying the bill "was a gratuitous insult uttered by men who have never become Americanized, who are still at heart loyal subjects of the English monarch, however many generations they may have been native to this soil."

Organization after organization sent protests against the stand taken by Senator Hustung, and the threat was freely made that he would never again represent Wisconsin in the Senate. At the same time, occasion was generally taken to praise the stand of Senator La Follette.

The Journal is publishing long lists of those who in one way or another were on the correspondence lists of the embargo conference in Wisconsin. It is also publishing complete telegrams sent by Lutheran pastors and others to Senator Hustung. It invites all those who are mentioned to repudiate the conference through its columns, now that its sinister ends have been exposed. The replies are interesting. Some are indignant that their names have been brought into the matter, while others frankly confess that they were deceived and reaffirm their loyalty. He is an instance of the seductive arguments of the embargo conference managers in their move to influence honest clergymen who might question the source of the money which paid for the telegrams:

"We appreciate the fact that, in the care of the poor and unfortunate of your congregation, and in doing other work for God, you could not be expected to be asked to care for any expense involved in this telegraph campaign, and we assure you that we will bear all the cost. All we ask you is that you have the message signed. Have one man sign but one message. Then, if you will, we would like to have you see to the sending of the night letters, and if you will send us the bill for all expenses a check

will be mailed you. The messages should be sent at once."

Many pastors responded to this call, most of them unwittingly, and aided the Kaiser's minions, and then handed the Kaiser's money which paid the tolls. The Journal is publishing a list of 38 churches that sent messages.

But not all the work by any means was done by the clergy. The embargo conference used anyone who would act. Here is another instance of how the work was carried on: At Eleva, Wis., the campaign was conducted by John C. Meyers, a man of German extraction who did chores about a hotel. In April, 1916, the embargo conference sent him from Chicago a supply of printed forms to be telegrams which he had people sign. Meyers, when the word arrived to rush these telegrams to Washington—the embargo managers thinking the right moment had arrived—carried them to the telegraph office. The agent would not send them until he was instructed by the Chicago office, upon inquiry, to accept the telegrams and charge the tolls to the American Embargo Conference.

At Watertown, C. H. Jacob sent 57 telegrams and paid \$35 for them. This, he said, was immediately returned by the American Embargo Conference. And so the story goes concerning nearly every town and hamlet in Wisconsin in April, 1916. The flood started almost overnight, showing that it had long been prepared for. Then when Senator Hustung made the exposure in the Senate, undoubtedly work was flashed from some one watching in Washington, for the telegrams ceased as abruptly as they had begun.

OVER 50,000,000 MEN SAID TO BE IN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Merchants and Metals National Bank of New York has issued a booklet showing various statistics connected with the war. Among other points it is shown that interest on their public debt is now to be reckoned as more than 10 per cent of the normal income of the German people, as compared with less than one-half of 1 per cent in the case of the people of the United States.

It is also shown that there are altogether 53,000,000 men today actively engaged in the war. It is stated that with no more than 2,000,000 of American manhood enlisted, the total military strength of the Allies is 33,000,000, against a total for Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey of 20,000,000. The population of 14 Entente Allies, from which the ranks of their armies may be replenished is altogether 1,300,000,000, against a population of less than 150,000,000 in the Central European nations.

The developed national wealth of the Allies is placed at \$600,000,000,000 by the bank, while that of the Teutonic powers is given at \$130,000,000,000.

LABRADOR CROSSED SOUTH TO NORTH

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Peninsula of Labrador has been crossed from the south to the north for the first time by a scientific exploring party, according to an announcement by Dr. W. J. Holland, director of the Carnegie Museum. He has received a telegram from St. Johns, N. F., telling of the arrival there of the expedition, which last April started across the peninsula from the Bay of Seven Islands on the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Ungava on Davis Strait.

The expedition was jointly financed by the Carnegie Museum, the National Geographic Society and Alfred Marshall of Chicago, who was a member of the expedition. In addition to Mr. Marshall, the personnel included W. E. C. Todd, curator of ornithology, and O. F. Murie, curator of mammals in the Carnegie Museum. They took with them a number of Indians.

The telegram received by Dr. Holland gives no detail of the expedition other than its safety and success.

OKLAHOMA MADE COAL GAIN LAST YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Oklahoma mines produced 811,038 more tons of coal during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1917, than during the 1916 fiscal period, according to a report made by Ed Boyle, State Mine Inspector, to Governor Williams. The total coal production in Oklahoma for the past fiscal year was 3,861,679 tons. A total of 6,635 miners were employed in removing the coal at an average annual income of \$646.06 each. An increase in the number of machines used in mining coal is reported, although many of the mines are not adapted for this method of production. Mining and working conditions are reported to be good. During the period covered by the report 4901 tons of asphalt were mined in Oklahoma.

ALBERTA TO HAVE NEW PREMIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—As a result of Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of the Province of Alberta, having joined Sir Robert Borden's Win-the-War Cabinet, Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Public Works, in the Provincial Government, has been invited by the Lieutenant-Governor of the province, Hon. R. G. Brett, to form a Cabinet as Premier in place of Mr. Sifton. All the present members of the Alberta Government will be reappointed.

RYE PLANTING URGED

PORTLAND, Ore.—A campaign for extensive rye planting by Oregon farmers, particularly those of the semiarid districts of the interior, was successfully in former years, has been undertaken, says the Oregonian.

OPPOSITION TO TIPPING GROWING

Number of Places Where the
Custom Is Banned Steadily
Increasing—Practice of Farm-
ing Out of Concessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Antitipping sentiment made a considerable advance in the United States during the year that is drawing to a close. At the beginning of 1917 six states had laws regulating or prohibiting the custom, namely, Illinois, Iowa, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. In this year's sessions of seven state legislatures bills were introduced against tipping as follows: New York, West Virginia, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Colorado and California.

The first fact to be noted is the geographical distribution of this opposition to tipping. It extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. The South is as much opposed to the custom of tipping as any other section.

One backward step in antitipping legislation was attempted, but was not taken, when the Iowa Legislature refused to repeal the antitipping law. It is a fact that the law is not generally observed, in Iowa or in other states having similar laws. But the nonobservance of the laws against tipping is not a safe measure of public opinion toward the custom. If a conversation on the subject is started in any group of people, tipping will be condemned roundly, but great reluctance will be voiced at playing the role of "martyr" in going contrary to the custom. Probably no other social custom ever was so generally opposed and yet so generally followed.

An examination of the bills introduced in the 1917 legislatures shows that the principal attack being made on the custom now is directed at the practice of "farming out" tipping concessions. That is to say, the practice by a hotel or restaurant of selling to an individual or a syndicate the privilege of collecting tips in cloak rooms or dining rooms, the individual or syndicate assuming the cost of the attendants or waiters and making its profits out of the gratuities.

The public has learned that the tips given in such places do not go to the attendants, but to the owner of the concession. But the public continues to tip with varying mental reservations. The New York bill, the only one to become a law out of the seven introduced, was aimed at the practice uncovered in New York City of giving janitors tips for obtaining customers in their buildings for milk, ice, newspaper, food and other distributors.

In Kentucky, the Legislature passed a bill heavily taxing tipping concessions. It was vetoed by the Governor without comment. An antitipping bill in a former session was disposed of similarly at the hands of another Governor. The West Virginia bill made tipping a misdemeanor for the employee and the employer, letting the giver of the tip go free. The Missouri bill forbade the sale of tipping concessions, and the Minnesota bill, though starting out as an antitipping measure, was amended so as to prohibit tipping concessions, and failed of passage. The Colorado bill prohibited tipping generally, and the California bill struck at tipping syndicates by providing that the employee must keep the tips.

One economist recently estimated that New York City daily gives away \$60,000 in tips, or at the rate of \$21,000,000 a year. This is 10 per cent more than the city gives to all charities. The concentration there of war profits and the closing of Europe to travel resulted in an orgy of tipping last winter that made other economists estimate the daily tipping at \$60,000, or \$36,000,000 a year.

In addition to the bills cited, a clarification of the ethics of tipping has been going on in the courts. A justice of the appellate division of the State Supreme Court decided, under the workmen's compensation law, that tips were a legitimate part of the income of a chauffeur who was injured. The employer, who had based pay to the employee upon the assumption of tipping, opposed the inclusion of this revenue in the employee's compensation when the court sought a basis of determining his pay. The justice said: "The employee could not have received the tips if the employer had not put him in the way of receiving them, and we may well conclude that the tips were an advantage received from the employer similar in effect to board, lodging or rent furnished in addition to money wages paid."

The press of the country nearly unanimously disagreed with this interpretation, holding that it gave a legal status to tipping. It was pointed out that tips cannot remain wages in some states and misdemeanors in others. Thus tipping seems certain to come before the Supreme Court of the United States for final adjudication before many months. The various state workmen's compensation boards daily are considering cases involving persons whose incomes in whole or in part are derived from gratuities.

The only federal action against tipping was the decision by the Comptroller of the Currency that officials or employees of the Government cannot list tips among their traveling expense items when they are traveling in those states which have anti-tipping laws.

The various traveling salesmen's organizations have opposed tipping and in some states were responsible for the passage of legislation against the custom. Women's organizations are taking an interest in the custom since it was disclosed that waitresses often are paid only \$2.50 to \$3 a week and are compelled to seek tips to eke out an income that will sustain them. The Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs gave a place to a speech on tipping on

DECREASE IN OIL STOCKS THIS YEAR

Falling Off of 7,421,000 Barrels
in First Seven Months—Sta-
tistics Showing Amounts Mar-
keted and Consumed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The follow-
ing table, prepared by J. D. Northrup,
of the United States Geological Sur-
vey, Department of the Interior, shows
the quantity of petroleum marketed,
the stocks of crude oil on hand at the
end of each month, and the consump-
tion of petroleum in the United States,
as calculated from these statistics,
since the beginning of 1916.

The statistics for 1917 are based on statements filed monthly with the United States Geological Survey by the principal pipe-line and refining companies, except those in California, that handle petroleum or receive it directly from the field, but include certain estimates, such as that for oil consumed in the field for drilling, for which exact statistics are not at hand. Statistics of the petroleum industry in California are based on monthly statements issued by the Independent Oil Producers Agency at Los Angeles and by the Standard Oil Company of California at San Francisco.

Crude petroleum marketed, consumed, and held in stock in the United States, January, 1916, to July, 1917, inclusive, in barrels of 42 gallons each.

1916

Month	Quantity marketed	Consumption	Stocks
January	22,181,922	21,155,549	187,865,265
February	22,733,550	21,126,277	189,572,338
March	25,523,666	25,755,308	189,340,901
April	24,024,447	24,804,985	188,560,363
May	26,255,713	26,474,752	187,327,234
June	25,523,611	25,509,882	188,133,353
July	25,379,700	24,229,287	189,283,786
August	25,206,556	28,328,130	188,162,202
September	23,261,174	27,750,037	182,674,339
October	24,747,529	28,215,247	181,005,621
November	23,301,138	23,438,809	177,867,959
December	23,552,042	29,692,641	174,028,351

Total 12 mos. 300,767,159 312,438,539 174,028,351
Total 7 mos. 172,397,709 169,013,835 189,283,786

1917

Month	Quantity marketed	Consumption	Stocks
January	27,431,000	28,795,000	172,664,000
February	24,329,000	24,960,000	172,104,000
March	28,448,000	29,322,000	171,220,000
April	27,615,000	27,923,000	170,912,000
May	28,202,000	29,734,000	169,523,000
June	27,700,000	29,182,000	168,052,000
July	29,344,000	30,734,000	166,607,000

Total 7 mos. 193,356,000 200,770,000 166,607,000

This table shows an increase of 13 per cent in the quantity of petroleum marketed in the first seven months of 1917, compared with 1916, and of nearly 19 per cent in the quantity consumed in the same period. Stocks of crude oil held by pipe-line companies, marketing agencies, and refiners who receive all or part of their oil direct from wells increased 3,383,974 barrels during the first seven months of 1916, but decreased 7,421,000 barrels in the corresponding period in 1917. The average daily draft on stocks in July, 1917, was 47,000 barrels, and the average for the first seven months of the year was 35,000.

JEWES TO HAVE RELIEF RALLY IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A gathering of Jews of the United States will take place here Oct. 28 for the continuation of the Jewish war relief and for the completion of the \$10,000,000 fund for war sufferers. More than 100 are expected to attend. Lord Reading, lord chief justice of England; Baron Ginsburg of the Russian commission; Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, and Julius Rosenwald of Chicago are among those invited to the assembly.

"Whenever the national anthem is played at any place when persons belonging to the military service are present, all officers and enlisted men not in formation shall stand at attention facing toward the music (except at retreat, when they shall face toward the flag). If in uniform, covered, they shall salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining the position of salute until the last note of the anthem. If not in uniform and covered, they shall uncover at the first note of the anthem, holding their head dress opposite the left shoulder and so remain until its close, except that in inclement weather the head dress may be held slightly raised."

"The same rules apply when 'To the Colors' or 'To the Standard' is sounded as when the national anthem is played."

"When played by an army band the national anthem shall be played through without repetition of any part not required to be repeated to make it complete."

"The same marks of respect prescribed for observance during the playing of the national anthem of the United States shall be shown toward the national anthem of any other country when played upon official occasions."

PORTO RICO WANTS FOOD HEAD

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—Governor Yager has recommended to Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover the appointment of Albert E. Lee, president of the Porto Rico Food Commission, as Federal Food Administrator for Porto Rico. Mr. Lee is now in Washington.

COMFORT SERVICE

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DECREASE IN OIL STOCKS THIS YEAR

Falling Off of 7,4

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

OHIO STATE ELEVEN IS POWERFUL ONE

Western Conference Football Champions of 1916 Give Promise of Successful Season—Chicago Is Doing Well

CHICAGO, Ill.—With Ohio State and Northwestern universities meeting in the only clash between members of the Western Conference, all 19 universities of that organization launched the fall football campaign in earnest last Saturday. The outcome of the Ohio-Northwestern battle at Columbus was most decisive, and makes Ohio appear a particularly formidable foe for every team that is on its schedule this season. The Ohioans ran up a score of 49 to 0 by beautifully consistent football, scoring 20 points in the first half, and this in spite of the fact that the Evanston team was represented by a team not much weaker than the Northwestern team which in 1916 lost the final game for the conference undisputed championship to Ohio State. The Buckeyes' margin of superiority was shown in every branch, and of a trio of watchers of that game (one a former Chicago all-American quarterback, an all-American Yale guard and a shrewd football strategist of the University of Illinois) it was agreed that none had ever seen a team so powerful in the mastery of plays, free from uncertainties in furthering and meeting attack, or secure in the coordination between the men at different positions so early in the season.

Of the other "big" schools in the conference, each ran true to anticipations. Previous to the start of the season, Illinois, from the number of veteran players back in moleskins, and Minnesota, from its wealth of "husky" material, perhaps few to the varsity game, but skilled in the amateur and preparatory school game, were expected to rank with Ohio as the most powerful teams. Illinois completely stopped the University of Oklahoma team, although that eleven had previously totaled the high figure of 347 points to its opponents' none in three games. Illinois won 44 to 0, and already is "potholing" for its opening game of its conference schedule, against Wisconsin on the Illinois home gridiron at Urbana, on Oct. 20.

Minnesota draws its players from a section of the country in which professional football teams flourish, and the game is as widespread and as popular as baseball in midsummer, in other localities, so the loss of numerous varsity men did not leave Dr. H. L. Williams, the Gopher coach, without skilled gridders to draw from. Minnesota, year in and year out, has produced teams which are noted over the conference for weight, stamina, and all-round football prowess, and the Minnesota eleven in its first game last Saturday showed that this year is likely to be no exception. The Gophers rolled up the imposing total of 64 to 0 against South Dakota State College, a school which usually manages to do much more than hold its own against the other eleven of the northwestern states.

Wisconsin was expected to have a hard fight from Notre Dame University, and the fray at Madison evinced as forecast, fought to a standstill, 0 to 0. Each of the teams had chances to score, but did not measure up to the opportunity in offensive power. The Wisconsin team is a newly constructed one, under a new coach, J. R. Richards, and while its prowess is not held lightly by conference foes, will go onto the field against Illinois and Minnesota, with the advance odds each time favoring the latter.

One team in the conference which astonished even its fondest followers was that of Chicago, where Coach A. A. Stagg turned a team of two former varsity letter winners and nine aspiring young newcomers to conference football, loose against Vanderbilt University of Nashville, Tenn., and defeated the southerners 48 to 0. Stagg's ability with University of Chicago teams has been renowned over the West for years, but even the unexpected showing of his men last Saturday has failed to make the Maroon students look forward to a season of victories, for the war probably played more havoc with Chicago's varsity football roster than with all other conference schools, and the complete squad of possibilities for the varsity eleven at Chicago does not include more than 16 or 17 players.

Indiana University, where the football tutelage of Coach R. O. Stiemer, formerly at Nebraska, is expected to produce results this season, swamped St. Louis University at Bloomington, Ind., 40 to 0. But Indiana is the unknown of the conference. In previous years teams from Bloomington started off just as successfully as the Hoosiers last Saturday against St. Louis, only to show themselves later as unwieldy, crudely powerful aggregations, whose slowness and lack of skill was unsuccessful against the dashing play of the "big" teams of the conference. It has been a matter of discussion over the rest of the conference for two years (ever since Stiemer left Nebraska to control Indiana's football destinies) that the new regime at the Hoosier institution was almost cornering the market on promising high school and academy football players of the Middle West, and whether the material gained in this campaign by Indiana's alumni and football well wishers has left that school with a really powerful team is the question that will have to await the test of further games.

Michigan, which will make its return to the conference this season, but will meet only one opponent in the ranks of that body—Northwestern—

showed it had returned to its own by walking through M. Union College of Michigan, 69-0, at Ann Arbor. Purdue University had the surprise of years from DePauw University, and won more through good fortune than merit by a 7-6 score, when a DePauw kicker failed on the try at goal from touchdown. Purdue plays Chicago at Stagg Field here Oct. 20, and as it has failed to beat Stagg's men since 1901, probably will again vanish from the conference running at Chicago.

The University of Iowa played a game against Nebraska, ranked as about the strongest of the Missouri Valley Conference teams, and the Night Hawkeye squad was no match for the Nebraskans, losing 47-0. Iowa is one of the teams which lost heavily by the enlistment of players expected to return last year, and cannot molest the championship hopes of other eleven of the "Big Ten."

Last Saturday's games already have focused the limelight on several individual stars. In the Ohio State battle, C. W. Harley, all-American halfback last year, has a running mate who was ranked by the watchers as just as good. The new Buckeye star is Gall Stinchcomb of Postoria, O., a 150-pound player whose speed and "punch" when in motion never failed to advance Ohio's ball. Halfback Sternaman of Illinois was the most conspicuous figure in that team's consistent forward march. For Minnesota, Right End Flinn and Halfback Bierman, the former a veteran player, made such a good showing that they already are being ranked with the stars of Minnesota's great eleven of the last half dozen years.

SOPHOMORES WIN TUFTS CLASS MEET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS BOSTON BUREAU
MEDFORD, Mass.—In the Tufts College freshman-sophomore track meet, the first of the interclass contests, held Wednesday afternoon, the sophomore defeated the freshmen, 50 points to 30. The shotput, and high jump, were postponed until today on account of the darkness, when the aspirants in these events will have a chance to win their class honors. The individual star of the meet was G. S. Miles of Somerville, who captured 13 points for the sophomore class. The meet was in charge of the interclass rules committee, who have charge of all the underclass activities. The results were as follows:

100-Yard Dash—Fitch '21, time 10.5s.; Miles '20, Cosgrove '20.
220-Yard Dash—Brackett '20, time 25s.; Cosgrove '20, Miles '20.
440-Yard Dash—Miles '20, time 58s.; Gorrie '21, Gager '21.
Half-Mile Run—Rockwell '20, time 2m. 12s.; Miles '20, Kenney '20.
One-Mile Run—Rockwell '20, time 5m. 58s.; Brackett '20, Saunders '21.
Hammer Throw—Shea '20, Spear '20, Thompson '21.
Discus Throw—Thompson '21, 75ft. 5in.; Gishberg '20, Kirsten '21.
Running Broad Jump—Clark '21, 17ft. 6in.; Taggart '20, Miles '20.
The pole vault was defaulted to the freshmen, making a total number of points 30 against 50 for the older class.

VETERAN GOLFERS PLAY AT WOLLASTON

WOLLASTON, Mass.—A fine field of veteran golfers took part in the twelfth annual tournament given by George Wright at the Wollaston Golf Club links here Wednesday. There were 77 players took part and I. W. Smith led the field with the gross score of 79 and was the only player to better 80. The veteran of the company was Samuel MacDonald, who with George Wright introduced golf to Boston and probably to the United States.

H. W. Porter of the Wollaston Club won the best net with a 70. His clubmate, A. L. Fowler, after getting a bad start, captured the second best net.

D. G. Eldredge had a 2 at the third hole, 159 yards; C. J. Reuter a 2 at the thirteenth, 150 yards. A. L. Squier, after taking a 10 at the fifth, losing his ball on his fourth shot, got a 3 at the tenth, 250 yards. A. L. Fowler had a 3 at the sixteenth, 250 yards.

INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE IN SECOND MATCHES

Twelve teams are scheduled to meet tonight in the second series of matches in the Industrial Bowling League of Cambridge which was recently formed in that city with 24 teams in the organization. The first matches were bowled last Monday night and bowling will continue each Monday and Thursday evening. The matches scheduled for tonight are as follows:

Ginn & Co. vs. Little, Brown & Co.; University Press vs. Blake & Knowles No. 3; Murray vs. Emerson vs. Boston Book Binding Company; J. P. Siders Company vs. Blake & Knowles No. 2; Cambridge Gas Light Company vs. Cambridge Electric Light Company; Hood Rubber Company vs. Dotten, Dutton Desk Company.

The officers of the league are Alexander Ross, president; E. J. Langley, vice-president, and H. M. Gerry, industrial secretary of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A., secretary and treasurer.

YALE TO MAINTAIN ITS MINOR SPORTS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—It was announced at Yale Wednesday that all the minor winter sports of the university would be continued this year. Captain Overton, military instructor, indorses the idea. Hockey and basketball will be played only by the freshman team, but the swimming, wrestling, and handball will have varsity teams. Tennis is also to have a varsity team next spring.

Both varsity and freshman cross-country teams will be entered in the intercollegiate run. The fall class track meet will be held at Yale Field Oct. 27.

NEW ASSOCIATION IS TO BE FORMED

Amateur Athletic Union of the United States to Establish the Allegheny Mountain Division

NEW YORK, N. Y.—G. J. Turner of Baltimore, president of the Amateur Athletic Union, was in town Wednesday for a few hours and conferred with Secretary F. W. Ruben at A. A. U. headquarters on several important matters which will come up before the delegates at the annual convention at St. Louis, on Monday, Nov. 19, for final decision.

One of the most important questions discussed was the application by the clubs of Pittsburgh and the surrounding territory for a new district association of the A. A. U. to be known as the Allegheny Mountain Association, with headquarters at Pittsburgh.

The board of governors of the A. A. U. have approved the formation of this new association, which has requested to have included as its territory all of the state of West Virginia, the state of Pennsylvania west of Altoona, Pa., and Belmont, Columbia and Jefferson counties of the state of Ohio, and President Turner has issued a call for a meeting of all the clubs in that territory, 37 in number, to take place at Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, for the purpose of organizing and adopting the constitution and bylaws prescribed by the A. A. U. therefor.

In discussing the formation of this new association, President Turner said that he was confident the Allegheny Mountain Association of the A. A. U. would eventually develop into one of the largest and most active associations of the union.

Pittsburgh is a great athletic center, and they have some fine athletic material there, and with their own association championships as an incentive, many future national champions are sure to be developed.

STARS WILL MEET IN THE STADIUM

Stars from many of the leading colleges will face each other at the Harvard Stadium Saturday, Nov. 3, when a game between teams representing the army and the navy, coached respectively by P. D. Houghton, Harvard's famous football mentor, and L. H. Leary, also prominent in the development of successful Harvard eleven, will be played in aid of the war camp community fund.

Coach Houghton will have at his disposal such men as Charles Coolidge of Harvard, Hugh Harbison of Yale, Toolman of Williams, D. Henry of Brown, Lieutenant Day of West Point, McCabe of University of Maine, and Thorne of Springfield Training School. Coach Leary's material will include E. W. Casey, Murray, and Enright of Harvard, Talbot, former Yale varsity captain; Cannell of Dartmouth, Cawley of Colby and Alger, the big guard, who once played for Tufts.

EASY DRILL FOR THE BROWN SQUAD

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University football men got an easy workout at Andrews Field Wednesday, military drill keeping so many of the candidates from the field that Coach Robinson was able to muster but one eleven. These men, however, were kept at signal practice during the greater part of the afternoon.

Pollard, Brown's All-American back, was out in uniform. He took his old place at right half. Weeks reported for the first time since the Holy Cross game. Mayo Williams, the halfback and end of last year's second team, has been out every day, and it is believed that he will be able to play this fall.

FORT OGLETHORPE ELEVEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS BOSTON BUREAU
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—A football squad organized from the second company of the United States prison guards at Fort Oglethorpe, is now arranging for games for the fall season. It contains these players: Burns, of the University of Pennsylvania; Jubre, of Milwaukee; Ray, of St. Louis Tech; Hogan, Hawes and Steele of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Cross, of the North Atlantic fleet, and Case, a junior at Yale.

FOOTBALL GAME AT DETROIT

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Arrangements for a football game at Detroit between the all-star eleven from Camp Custer, near here, and the team from the naval training station at Lake Bluff, Ill., were completed Tuesday night. The game will be played Saturday, Oct. 20, on the field of the Detroit American League Baseball Club. President F. J. Navin of the club has donated the use of Navin Field.

COLLEGE TEAMS ARE INVITED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—College and university cross-country teams are invited by the Amateur Athletic Union to compete in the national junior cross-country title race which is to be held over the national course in Van Cortlandt Park, Nov. 10. A. A. U. hopes Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Cornell and possibly Dartmouth will send teams.

MAINE NAMES DAVIS CAPTAIN

ORONO, Me.—Thomas Davis of Vezie was appointed captain of the University of Maine football team Wednesday in place of J. T. Reardon, who is now at the Plattsburgh camp. Davis who is a junior, is the only varsity on the team. He has played on the line

PICKUPS

Richard Harte, one of the best catchers ever developed at Harvard University, is captaining and catching for the Ft. Warren team.

R. F. Snell, captain of next spring's Yale varsity baseball team, has just been appointed athletic officer of the three hundred and first light field artillery team. He holds a lieutenant's commission in the army.

Capt. E. W. Collins of the Chicago White Sox has been on four winning world series teams and one which lost. In 1910, 1911 and 1913 he won with the Philadelphia Athletics, and in 1914 he lost with that club to the Boston Braves.

Manager J. J. Barry of the Boston Red Sox, will soon assume his duties with the United States navy, and there is a strong possibility, unless the war is over by spring, that he will not be able to manage the Boston club next year. There is no question as to who will succeed him, it will be a person other than Richard Hoblitzell.

Although the season is just over, baseball rumors are already beginning to come thick and fast. The latest are that President H. H. Frazee is going to send the Boston Red Sox and that the Boston Nationals are going to be sold back to J. C. Gaffney. No doubt the present owners might sell, if they were offered enough money; but the chances are there will not be any change in ownership during the next 12 months.

MECHANIC ARTS BOYS CONFIDENT

Coach Looks for Strong Team in Spite of the Unfavorable Start the Eleven Has Made

Coach Joseph Dunn of the Mechanic Arts High School football team is confident that although his eleven has made a rather poor start this year, followers of the game will see the Mechanic Arts boys produce some real football before the close of the season. Lack of veteran players and inexperienced material for both the backfield and the line has been a big handicap to the coach all season; but he now has a number of promising candidates trying for the different positions, and believes that he will be able to build up a strong team before the end of the football term.

At the start of the season the Hyde Park eleven held Mechanic Arts to a scoreless tie, and in the other two games that have been played, with East Boston and Swampscott, Mechanic Arts has come out at the little end of the score. Games are yet to be played with the teams out for the Boston city championship, West Roxbury, English High, Commerce, Boston Latin, and Dorchester.

While the makeup of the team includes very few players of experience, there are many who have developed into fast runners and skillful plungers, and who simply lack experience under actual playing conditions to make them fine football players. A. E. Fletcher is doing great work at the right end of the line, and T. Hargraves and R. A. Ham are competing for the place at the other end. I. J. Selfert is the regular at center, and there seems little chance of any one taking the position from him. He is steady, heavy, and plays a thinking game. John Reynolds, George McArthur and Edward Ashcroft are all after the right tackle position, while C. Jacquot, Walter Wallace and Edmund Dowse are after the tackle position on the left side of the line.

L. J. Harrington, Phillip Heiner and F. T. Freedy are working hard for the right-guard position. James Berghaus, one of the few experienced men on the squad this fall, is sure of his place at left guard. The backfield contains more veterans than the line. William Kelley and John O'Donnell are alternating at quarterback. Thomas Fullerton, a veteran, is playing left halfback, while M. Grant and Frank Tierney, both experienced players, are alternating the other halfback position. Three men are working hard for the fullback position, James Sullivan, J. J. Crab and Albert Miller.

SCHOOL NOTES

By the margin of one point Lawrence High School defeated the Gloucester High School eleven at Lawrence Wednesday, the score being 7 to 6.

Newton High School defeated Somerville High School by 6 to 0 in one of the hardest-fought football games of the season at Newtonville Wednesday afternoon. Henry Garvity, the Newton captain, carried the ball over the Somerville line for the only score of the game.

Pomfret School had no trouble in defeating the Huntington School football eleven on the Pomfret gridiron Wednesday afternoon by the score of 38 to 0. The outcome was somewhat of a surprise, as it was generally believed that the Huntington line would put up a much better defense.

It has been announced that the game between Rindge Technical School and Cambridge Latin School for the City of Cambridge football championship will be played on Russell Field, North Cambridge, Saturday, Oct. 27. Cambridge Latin School will play Manchester High School at Manchester, N. H., Thanksgiving Day.

MRS. FOX WINS CUP

WILMINGTON, Del.—Mrs. C. F. Fox, golf champion of Philadelphia, won the Mary Thayer Farnum memorial cup at the Plattsburgh Country Club Wednesday with a score of 184 strokes for the 36 holes.

DARTMOUTH NAMES FOOTBALL LEADER

HANOVER, N. H.—H. B. McDonough '18 of Manchester, N. H., was elected captain of the Dartmouth football team Wednesday. F. J. Dussossoit '18 of Brookline, who was elected captain last fall, is now somewhere in France with the munition transport service.

Scrimmage of the hardest type lasted for over an hour Wednesday afternoon. Youngstrom went back to guard and Shephard to center. In the backfield P. Holbrook went out and Presson went in as substitute. Lehman and Bevan will undoubtedly play in Saturday's contest against West Virginia.

CROSS-COUNTRY PLANS ARE MADE

Schedule of Meets Drawn Up for the Harvard Teams—First Event Comes Saturday

Plans for the cross-country season of both freshman and varsity teams at Harvard have by this time been practically completed, and a tentative schedule of meets has been drawn up by the management. Two races have been arranged for the varsity team in addition to Saturday's contest under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association, when the men will represent the R. O. T. C.

The first dual meet will be run against Technology on the Belmont course Saturday afternoon, Oct. 27. Probably each team will be limited to 12 men, the first five to finish on each side counting in the score. The only other race which the Harvard varsity runners are sure to run will be against the Dorchester Club on Nov. 3 or 10. The place of this meet has not yet been decided.

It was first intended to run the Naval Radio School over the Cambridge course of four miles on Oct. 27, but this was postponed because of a race with Technology on that day. Probably, however, the team will run the radio men some later Saturday, either Nov. 3 or 10, whichever date is not taken by the Dorchester Club. These may be the only races for the varsity team, for the athletic committee is opposed to a meet with Yale and does not wish the team to compete in the intercollegiate run, Nov. 24.

The 1921 team, however, will race the Yale freshmen in the last contest of the season. If present plans are completed successfully, this will take place at Belmont on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 17, the day when the Yale freshman football team plays here. In addition to this meet, two other contests have been definitely scheduled and it is probable that the freshmen will also run Andover Academy. The tentative schedule for 1921 follows: All races will be held in Cambridge or Belmont unless otherwise stated.

Oct. 27—Andover at Andover.
Nov. 3—Wakefield High School at Wakefield.
Nov. 10—Providence Technical High School at Providence.
Nov. 17—Yale freshmen.

The Boston College football squad scrimmaged against both the Harvard informal and the freshman eleven on Soldiers Field Wednesday afternoon. The 1921 team was the first to line up against the visiting squad. The Harvard freshmen punted soon after receiving the kick-off, and the visitors started a running attack. No gains could be made, however, and the freshmen quickly recovered the ball. E. H. Stillman and R. S. Humphrey by line plungers ran the ball to the five yard mark. From here it took three downs before Stillman could score. The ball was then given to the visitors on the Harvard 25 yard mark. On the final play of the scrimmage the visitors scored on a long forward pass.

The Harvard informal varsity then took the field against the visiting eleven. Unable to gain after receiving the kick-off, the visitors punted. Harvard getting the ball on the 50 yard line. Two first downs by A. Horween '20, on plunges through center, followed by a long forward pass. L. Crosscup '19 to B. S. Blanchard '20, gave the Crimson a six point lead.

Resuming the game from the Harvard 35 yard mark, the visiting team made 20 yards on a forward pass, and then tried for a field goal. The kick was partially blocked, however, and went as a touchback. For the remainder of the first 25 minute session play was in the middle of the field. The Harvard informals presented the following lineup:

Stevens, Steele, I. Woods, Philbin, L. Stubbs, I. G. Fishback, W. Hoffman, C. Thorndike, r.g.; Rudman, r.t.; Whitney, r.e.; Works, R. Hoffman, q.b.; Blanchard, Weden, l.h.b.; Crosscup, r.h.b.; Horween, Blanchard, l.b.

C. E. Brickley '15, captain of the 1914 Harvard eleven, instructed the dock kickers of both Harvard squads for a short time. After the scrimmage, he expressed his opinion of the Crimson eleven. "The freshman team looks better than the informals. The line is especially strong, and the quarterbacks show good generalship. It is one of the best freshman eleven I have seen."

"The difference between former varsity teams and the present informals is easily seen, for the small squad is hampering the coaches. Thorndike in the line and R. Hoffman and Horween among the backs are very fast and strong players. Coaches Rollins and Wallace have done remarkably well with the material at their disposal."

The Harvard baseball team won its third game of the informal ball season by defeating the Ft. Warren team, captained by R. Harte '17, 9 to 2, in a seven inning game Wednesday afternoon. The game had to be called early to allow the visiting team to catch a boat.

LAST PRACTICE FOR BIG CONTEST

Maine Artillery Eleven to Scrimmage With Amherst in Preparation for the Harvard Game

WESTFIELD, Mass.—The football eleven of the First Maine Heavy Field Artillery will go from here to Amherst today, and scrimmage with the Amherst College eleven in the final practice before the game with the informal Harvard varsity eleven in the Harvard Stadium, Cambridge, Saturday afternoon. The soldiers were greatly encouraged by the decisive victory over the University of Maine last Saturday and they expect to defeat Harvard also.

The Harvard game will be the most important one on the schedule of the Maine soldiers. At least 400 men from the regiment will go to Boston with the eleven, and five brass bands, consolidated into one, will accompany the squad and play before and during the game.

Colonel Balentine of the regiment and various other officers will go with the boys. Governor McCall will be at the game, and it is hoped that Governor Milliken of Maine also will attend.

All soldiers and sailors in uniform will be admitted free to the stadium, but the regular prices for tickets are 50 cents and \$1. The proceeds will be devoted to a special American Red Cross fund which will be used for the care of dependents whose husbands and fathers are at the front or on the way there.

W. T. Gardiner, who used to play on the Harvard football eleven and is now on the Harvard crew, is captain of the artillery eleven.

WHITE SOX GET WELCOMED HOME

Several Thousand Chicago Fans Are at the Depot to Receive the World Baseball Champions

CHICAGO, Ill.—A cheering crowd of 5000 Chicago baseball fans stored the La Salle Street station late Tuesday to welcome home the World's baseball champions. The crowd broke through police lines when the train arrived at 4 p. m. and, accompanied by two brass bands, swarmed around the players.

The appearance of C. H. Rowland, manager of the Chicago Club, was the start of a big time. Some of the fans hoisted Rowland to their shoulders and carried him into the street. Traffic was blocked for 20 minutes while the crowd sought to shake hands with the players.

With the exception of E. W. Collins, M. G. Wolfgang, Urban Faber and John Collins, every member of the club was in the party. Collins went to his home in Philadelphia from New York and Wolfgang and John Collins left the party at Albany. Faber, who pitched three victories over the Giants, returned Tuesday, going on to his home at Cascade, Iowa.

Manager Rowland carried with him a check for \$91,733.15, the White Sox share of the series. Twenty-five players will divide the spoils, each receiving \$3666. Trainer Bruckner, Joseph O'Neill, the club's traveling secretary, and R. L. Hasbrook, who did not join the club until the middle of the season, will be presented a sum.

BROWN-DARTMOUTH GAME ARRANGED FOR

Arrangements have been completed for the holding of the Dartmouth-Brown football game on Braves Field, Boston Saturday, Nov. 24. Dr. F. W. Marvel of Brown, H. G. Pender of Dartmouth and W. E. Haggood, business manager of the Boston National League Baseball Club, holding a conference Wednesday evening at which all the details were arranged for.

A scale of prices was arranged for the game and owing to the fact that the new war tax will apply to this game the selling price and face value of each ticket will be different. The face value of pavilion seat tickets will be \$1.35, but the purchaser will have to pay \$1.50. Spectators desiring 32 seats will pay this amount, but the face value of the ticket will be \$1.31. Seats in the \$2.50 boxes will sell for \$2.27. In all these ticket disposals the purchasers will be required to pay the difference, which will cover the 10 per cent war tax.

It was agreed to have the gridiron laid out along the first-base line, which allows for 7000 grandstand seats; 8000 pavilion seats and third-base rush seats.

YALE GRADUATES IN GOLF ASSOCIATION

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale graduates throughout the country are being canvassed as to their opinion on the advisability of forming a Yale Golf Association, according to the York Daily News. It is proposed to hold two tournaments yearly, the first one the latter part of this month.

There will be no initiation fees. The annual dues will be \$5. The members of the committee making the proposals include G. S. Chappell '99, E. H. Hart '94 S.; C. C. Paulding '99, E. Q. Trowbridge '99, and A. E. Walradt '90, with headquarters at the New York Yale Club.

SIX-DAY RACE PLANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Another six-day bicycle race will be held at Madison Square Garden, starting Dec. 2. It will be the twenty-fifth annual renewal of the long ride.

NEW STADIUM AT CAMP RANDALL

University of Wisconsin Athletic Field Has Concrete Stands Now Capable of Seating 5300 With More Wooden Seats

MADISON, Wis.—The new football field and stadium at the University of Wisconsin, with a total of 11,900 seats, of which 5300 are concrete, are being used for the first time this fall. The new field has a decided advantage over the old one in that the main axis is on a north and south line, and it has been carefully leveled and rolled so that it is now one of the best football fields in the Western Conference.

The part of the stadium now under construction will ultimately have a capacity of 10,000 seats. At present there are some 5000 concrete seats in addition to approximately 300 concrete seats for "W" men in front of the railing. Back of the concrete portion wooden seats are now being erected with provision for 3000 people, that is, seats will be available this fall for over 8000 people on the west embankment.

The old wooden bleachers which have been moved to the east side of the new field provide seats for 1680 people and the covered grandstand now being moved has a capacity of about 1200, or a total of some 2880 on the east side, making a total permanent seating provision for 11,900.

In addition to this, if necessary, the basketball bleachers, which are self-contained, will be placed on top of the west embankment, providing seating capacity for 1116 additional, and should the needs of the present season require further seats, the baseball bleachers will be made available.

The need of a new stadium was presented to the Legislature of 1915 with a request for an appropriation of \$40,000 in order to place the field in condition for use and provide the initial installation of concrete seats as part of an ultimate plan for a stadium of sufficient capacity for the needs of the athletic field.

The Legislature of 1915 appropriated \$20,000 for the construction, with the expectation that this would be sufficient to start the work and the Legislature of 1917 would appropriate an additional \$20,000 in order that the initial steps might be completed. The plan was favorably considered by the last Legislature, although it was thought necessary to make the appropriation \$10,000 instead of \$20,000 as originally planned, in view of the necessity of curtailing appropriations as much as possible.

With the \$30,000 available, approximately \$8500 was spent in preparing the field and grading the hill in shape for the concrete seats. This work was started in the spring of 1916, and the concrete seats started in the spring of 1917.

NEW YORK PLAYERS GET SERIES MONEY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The last touches were put on the 1917 world baseball series here Wednesday when John Bruce, treasurer of the National Commission, handed a check for \$61,227.38, the losers' share of the series, to Capt. C. L. Hetzog and J. B. Lobert of the New York club. Herzog and Lobert were delegated by their teammates to receive the money, and it was distributed to them by Herzog.

The National Commission decided to comply with the request of the players not to hold out part of the world series money, after they had pledged themselves not to participate in any exhibition games.

SIDELINES

The Maine State colleges are going to play their football series out even though the quality of the game is not as good as in past years.

F. D. Pollard, the star halfback of the Brown University eleven of 1916, has joined the squad. Pollard was

DUBLIN GARDEN
PLOTS SUCCESSFULExtension of the System Is Earn-
estly Advocated—Some In-
teresting FiguresBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—An exhibition of vegetables grown on the plots of the Vacant Land Cultivation Society was held in the Technical School, Kean Street, Dublin, and proved to be the most interesting. A cup for the best display of alliums was presented, and prizes and commendations in each class of vegetables shown. Mr. T. P. Gill, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, said it had given him much pleasure to see such fine specimens of the fruit of their labor. Not only by adding to the food supply, but in many other ways, these garden plots were doing good. They helped town workers to understand the countryman, taught cooperation and gave a man an occupation for his spare time which brought much satisfaction. He thought every artisan should have a garden, if possible at his door, but otherwise as near as possible. In Waterford, he had lately seen the cottages built by the corporation, each with its garden, and was told that the tenure of the house depended partly on the good cultivation of the ground. Mr. Gill mentioned that there were now 1500 plot holders in Ireland, and out of 99 municipal centers 75 had adopted schemes for allotments.

Mr. W. M. Field, M. P., and other speakers paid tribute to Miss S. C. Harrison, who was the originator of the work in Dublin. After acknowledging these thanks, Miss Harrison read a part of the report of Sir Frederick Moore, who made the award for the silver challenge cup for the best field of plots. The Society, she said, had gone forward well ever since 1915, when the men came to them and asked for land saying they would pay rent for it. If it could be got. When plot holders, or other groups of people, got together, decided what they wanted and then worked for it, they could, Miss Harrison continued, get what they wanted. She advised the men to do this so as to get an allotment act for Ireland. Let them remember that they had votes, put in members of the corporation who would get it for them, and vote for the candidate for Parliament who would put it forward. Plot holders' committees should be formed to organize, cooperate and ask for what they wanted. They had, she declared, a great work ahead of them.

A few days later, at a public meeting at the Mansion House, the prizes—141 in number—which had been subscribed for, were presented by Miss Harrison to the successful competitors. Dr. Sherlock spoke of the solid work done by the plot holders and hoped the great interest which had been aroused would extend so that all working men would know where they stood with regard to the possibilities of land cultivation in and near the city. When they knew what plots they wanted, they should approach the corporation to get land for them. The corporation had now, he said, 172 acres under cultivation in its various spaces in Dublin, in 1255 allotments. Tramway facilities should be afforded so that spaces near the city could be made available for city dwellers.

Sir T. W. Russell spoke of the great success of the allotment plans. Of all the multifarious work which had fallen on the Department of Agriculture during the present year, this, he declared, had proved the most successful. The other night, in the House of Commons, he continued, the members in committee discussing the definition of "arable land," came to the sensible conclusion that arable land was land that could be cultivated, and there they left it. Now, there was very little land in Ireland which would not come under the House of Commons definition. The land would always yield crops. He was sure that there would be no land to be had, and they already had tentative powers to take it when necessary.

ITALY ADOPTS
RATION SYSTEM

Rome, Italy.—The Commissioner for Food Consumption, Signor Canepa, issued an order, recently, declaring that rationing of wheat, wheat flour and bread is obligatory throughout the whole kingdom from Oct. 11. In those places in which rice, rye and barley constitute the chief food of the population, these must also be rationed, in addition to wheat, flour and bread. The prefects, after consultation with the Provisional Consultative Commission for Food Consumption, will decide to what communities this order applies. It is left to the communal authorities to decide the method by which the rationing shall be carried out. In so doing they shall take the following facts into consideration. The best means of procuring a just distribution of the articles rationed; the age of, and the work performed by the consumer, having regard of course, to the quantity assigned to each commune. The decision of the communes will be subject to the approval of the prefects. Signor Canepa has sent the order for the introduction of rationing to the prefects together with a circular. He states that arrangements by which a certain quantity of corn and its derivatives were assigned to the different provinces and communes were already in force throughout the country. At first this had given rise to protests and recriminations. Every province declared the portion assigned to it to be intolerably small and made insistent demands for more. If these requests had been acceded to, the future of the country would have been inevitably compromised. The time of plenty would have been followed, after a few months, by dearth. He had stood firm, confident that the reasonable nature of the

Italian population would make them understand the fairness of the restrictions. Nearly all the provinces of Italy had sent delegates to him to whom he had shown the calculations on which the assignments of corn were made to the various provinces, and the delegates had generally declared themselves convinced. The time had come to introduce a ration system for which a solid foundation had been laid. The provinces knew they could only have the quantity assigned to them, and they could ration their inhabitants in such a way that their stocks should not be used up before the allotted time. In this way, the end they had in view might be attained without imposing state food tickets which must produce inconveniences, especially in a country like Italy in which such different conditions prevailed.

In some parts bread was the principal food of the population, in others, rice and polenta were largely made use of. In parts where rice and maize and so forth, were little consumed, and consequently only a small quantity was assigned to the province, it was unnecessary that they should be rationed, and the same thing applied to rye and barley. Smaller rations were needed in the same localities by those who did not perform hard work, especially if they were able to procure other kinds of food. All these and other circumstances could be most conveniently decided by the local authorities, and especially by the communes, who best knew the needs of their own populations and would thus be enabled to adopt that ration system best suited to the peculiar conditions of the locality.

The circular goes on to point out how a fluctuating population may best be dealt with and states that there will be an office of the Food Commissariat composed of experienced officials, who will answer inquiries and give advice. It declares that the new order does not constitute a fresh restriction imposed on the population. The system of assigning certain quantities to the various provinces had been adopted in order to insure that the principal article of food should not be lacking, and that the country should have sufficient to last until the next harvest. Now that they were fully assured of this, it was necessary to secure regularity and fairness in the distribution, and it was with this intention that the ration system had been introduced.

PROTEST AGAINST
DECRYING DEMOCRACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—The Freie Zeitung, a paper recently founded in Switzerland in support of the democratic ideal, has entered a timely protest against the line taken by so many democratic and socialist papers in Switzerland in refusing to draw any moral distinction between one group of belligerents and the other, and in citing the measures to which democratic countries have had to resort in the course of the war as proof that there is nothing to choose between them and the autocracies to which they are opposed. Thus, the Freie Zeitung observes, such papers, consciously or unconsciously, persistently discredit democracy when, for instance, they thoughtlessly compare the war measures the Entente Powers have been compelled to take, with the fundamental demands of democracy which is, above all, adapted for a state of peace. If, for instance, it writes, America, who knew no military service before the war and will abolish it again after the enforcement of her war aims, takes sharp action against those elements that would hinder the attainment of those aims by propaganda in favor of a refusal to serve, that is no proof that a republic is "no better" than an autocracy. To prove that, it would first be necessary to show that America was waging war from lust for conquest, booty, and the expansion of her empire; a plea that has not hitherto been seriously advanced by anyone. Military necessities in the service of a war for democracy, even though undemocratic in appearance, prove nothing against democracy; they only prove that democracy and war happily exclude one another, and that pure democracy is possible only after the overthrow of the last autocracies have abolished war forever. If the German people is able to overthrow its autocracy by itself, so much the better; but, in that case, they render it a bad service who, by such thoughtless comparisons, discredit democracy in its eyes, and provide the reactionaries with intellectual munitions that are doubly valuable when they proceed from the democratic and socialist press of a republic.

SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL CLIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa.—A Reuter message announces that at a representative meeting of the Natal Agricultural Union, which was also attended by delegates from East Griqualand, a resolution was passed by 36 votes to 4 in favor of accepting the offer of the Imperial Government for the purchase of the South African wool clip. It was also decided that the Government should be urged to expedite matters. The opinion was generally expressed that the offer was a most liberal one, and any opposition to the purchase arising from political motives was denounced.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

John Dewey, professor in Columbia University, who has withdrawn from the committee of nine at that institution because no longer seeing any reason for the existence of the committee, in view of the alleged arbitrary way in which it is being ignored by the trustees, is, in some respects, the most famous of contemporary American writers on philosophy and education, fields of research in which he has published books that have an international circulation. During the year he has contributed to the enlightenment of the American public by his signed and unsigned contributions to the New Republic. Professor Dewey is a Vermont, trained at the University of Vermont and at Johns Hopkins University, who began his teaching career at the University of Michigan, then had a place on the faculty of the University of Minnesota, and then was called to the University of Chicago to be director of the department of education, a position which he held for two years, during which he collaborated with Mrs. Emmons Blaine in her original and lavishly-backed experimental schools. Called to Columbia University in 1904, Professor Dewey has come to be one of the outstanding figures connected with that institution. He has facility as an author which enables him to write about men and movements in the political and civic world with more authority and accuracy than his many academic men. Just now his influence is being cast against the chauvinistic school of patriots, and in favor of a democratic method of winning a peace for democracy and for humanity.

Robert W. McBride, adjutant-general of the Grand Army of the Republic for the coming year, is a leading lawyer of Indiana, who has supplied the practice of the law with a long period of service on the bench, first on the State Circuit and then on the State Supreme Court. He has been president of the State Bar Association and has held high offices in many of the leading civic and educational organizations of Indianapolis. During the Civil War he served with the Third Indiana Regiment, of which he became colonel, and served as one of Lincoln's bodyguard at one time, and has written entertainingly and truthfully about this and other experiences.

Andrew J. Peters, one of the ablest of the younger Democratic leaders of Massachusetts, who has proved his ability both as a Congressman and as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has announced his candidacy for the majority of Boston, and will run in the approaching contest against the present Mayor, J. F. Curley. If Mr. Peters gets the endorsement of the Good Government Association, and is supported by the element of the Democratic Party which former Mayor Fitzgerald represents, he will be able to make a stirring contest. In his formal call for support, Mr. Peters calls for the need of civic preservation of democracy at home and abroad, fighting for its political continuance throughout the nation and abroad. Mr. Peters is a native of Boston and was educated at Harvard and the Harvard Law School. His first political experiences were in the General Court of Massachusetts, first as a Representative and then a Senator. He went to Congress in 1905 and remained 10 years, making a reputation for intelligence, attention to business and serviceability, which led to his prompt promotion to important committees. He has always shown unusual popularity as a vote-getter, owing to the combination of resources that he has, with attachments in many of the factions that go to make up the Boston electorate. He both writes and speaks well, and is a first-class propagandist for himself or for a cause.

Arthur Warren Samuels, K. C., LL. D., junior member of Parliament for the University of Dublin, who has been appointed Solicitor-General in Ireland, is the second son of Arthur Samuels, M. A., of Kingstown, and Katherine, daughter of Owen Daly, J. P., of Mornington, County Westmeath. He was educated at the Royal School, Dungannon, and at Trinity College, where he had a distinguished course, his distinctions including first classical scholarship, royal scholarship, senior exhibition, first honors in classics, modern literature, history and political economy, vice-chancellor's prizeman and gold medalist, College Historical Society. He was a prizeman of the King's Inns, and was called to the Irish bar in 1877, appointed Q. C. in 1894, and later was elected a bencher of King's Inns. He was called to the English bar in 1896. Since 1900 he has been permanent counsel and prosecutor for the G. P. O. in Ireland. He was professor of personal property, King's Inns, from 1891 to 1894, and president of the Social and Statistical Society of Ireland from 1906 to 1908. He fills the offices of Chancellor of the united dioceses of Down and Connor and Drogheda, and of the united dioceses of Limerick, Ardferd and Aghadoe, and has taken a prominent part in Irish private bill procedure reform and in the Irish financial relations questions. He is the author of a number of pamphlets on Irish financial questions and on devolution, and against Home Rule. In 1903 he successfully contested the parliamentary representation of Dublin University. Upon

the appointment of Sir James H. Campbell, junior member for Dublin University, to the office of Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Mr. Samuels was nominated for the vacancy, on Jan. 30 last, and was elected after an interesting combat with Sir Robert Woods, the eminent surgeon.

WORK OF MINING
ENGINEERS IN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, England.—There was a large attendance at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Institution of Mining Engineers, which was held this year at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Lord Mayor of Newcastle, in welcoming the members, recalled the fact that Newcastle was the commercial center of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields, and that the coal mining and engineering professions were dependent on one another. He spoke also of the debt of gratitude owed by Great Britain and the Allies to the members of both these professions for what they had done during the war. Mr. John Simpson, president of the North of England Institute, then welcomed the members on behalf of that association.

In reply, Mr. Wallace Thornycroft, of Glasgow, president of the Institution of Mining Engineers and chairman of the meeting, spoke of the strenuous effort which they were making to try to get the maximum output with the minimum number of men. They were, he said, all trying to produce a certain quantity of coke and byproducts for explosive purposes, which were essential to the carrying on of the war. Great services had been rendered by many of their members in the field, and he hoped that something would be done for their students who, by joining the forces, had been prevented from taking their certificates as colliery managers. He also spoke of the great problems with which they would have to deal in the future, and of the changes that had taken place in industrial conditions.

The institution gold medal for the year was presented to Col. W. C. Blackett of Sacriston, County Durham, and after the report had been adopted, Mr. Wallace Thornycroft was re-elected president.

SOCIALISTS FAIL
TO GAIN DISCHARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Pleas that the Government is trying to convict the Socialist Party, and pleas that it has failed to prove its charges of conspiracy to defeat the draft, against the 12 respondents, failed to free more than one of the defendants on Monday afternoon in the United States Court here. Judge C. W. Sessions dismissed the indictment against the Rev. Klass Osterhus, and said if left to him he would free the Rev. Daniel Roy Freeman, but held Adolph Germer, secretary of the National Socialist Party and the other 10 defendants. Their cases will probably go to the jury Wednesday morning.

Attorney Seymour Stedman of Chicago made the motion to dismiss the cases. Attorneys for the defendants charged the Government with trying these defendants "for a platform subscribed to by 1,000,000 Socialist voters."

Judge Sessions in his statement said: "It goes without saying that socialism is not on trial, neither is any member of the party as such. The defendants are not charged with unlawfully circulating literature or circulating unlawful literature. It is true that all the utterances and the literature must be considered in the light of its setting. A finding of concerted action for a common purpose would be warranted as to some of these defendants. As to all but the defendant Freeman, a jury would be justified in holding to a concert of action. If left to me, I should dismiss the defendant Freeman."

The attorneys planned to begin their arguments this afternoon.

NEW ORLEANS MILK ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—With the excuse that the milk producers are demanding more for their product, threatening otherwise to throw it away and turn their cattle into beef, the retail dairymen of New Orleans have raised the price to the consumer to 7 cents a pint, or 14 cents a quart. The 150 local dealers agreed on this price, only one distributing organization, which has its own dairy, still selling milk at 6 cents a pint and 12 cents a quart.

BY OTHER EDITORS

The Press and the Loan

WASHINGTON HERALD.—Those "wise ones" who have been contending that the publishers' effort to obtain paid advertising for the Liberty Loan campaign, was merely an attempt to sell advertising space to the Government, should open their eyes to the manner in which the newspapers have rallied to the support of the second loan. If a comparison were made it would show that even more space is being given to this bond issue than was accorded the first one. Publishers have not changed their opinion. They still believe that the Government could use advertising space just as effectively as they can use guns and ammunition, but since the Government has not seen fit to invest in newspaper space, newspapers and magazines feel none the less liable in their patriotic duty. All restrictions as to space have been lifted during the past week by the newspapers, wherever Liberty Loan stories were concerned. Secretary McAdoo's addresses in the West have been carried at length, local activities have been reported to the minutest detail and every editor in the country has contributed editorially to the urging of bond buying. The press is on the firing line for any services that will tend to bring success in the war to the Allies, and it will not let up in its efforts until every phase of the Government's various campaigns have been successfully consummated.

"Save and Have"

NEW YORK WORLD.—Better counsel than Franklin's "Save and Have" was never given. Better field for practice than the prodigal United States was never offered. Better time there could not be than now, when thrift is more than ever a patriotic duty. Let a young man in business save from his earnings \$5 a week for 10 years and buy Government bonds. Out of earnings income let him then save and invest \$10 a week for 10 years more. With family cares increasing, let him next use for 20 years \$7.50 a week more than his pay. He will then have spent exactly his earnings; but merely by deferring expenditure compound interest will have gained for him many thousands. Or let a man for 40 years save and invest \$1 a week; the result is even more amazing. There are other ways of gaining—sometimes—the old-fashioned Yankee ideal of independence. This way wrongs no man; it develops firmness of character; it is the only way that is absolutely certain. For thrift of this nature every provision of aid should be made by the bankers who are recalling Franklin's words, in floating the vast new loans of the Government.

The Green Bag

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR.—What has become of the green bag? Every lawyer who has a case or who would like to have one now carries a neat portfolio that is supposed to contain petitions, cross-petitions, answers, replications, demurrers and all the other things which lawyers buy from legal stationers and whose blank spaces they fill in, according to the requirements of litigation. It is a sort of sample case of their wares that they carry about with them. And it is also a kind of traveling shingle announcing their profession. But how loss impressive the portfolio is than the old bulging green bag which was the depository of legal documents when we had real lawyers who wrote long briefs in long hand instead of the scrawny affairs that now are printed or typewritten in compact form. The green bag suggested Daniel Webster or William M. Everts, giants who dealt in human sentiments instead of cold calculation for law-eating corporations. And what a useful purpose the green bag served among the lesser lights of the legal fraternity. The fact that it contained the marketing for the home instead of portentous legal documents was an unprofessional secret shared by the lawyer and his housewife. Perhaps that is the reason some of our lawyer friends have been so quick to adopt the portfolio in lieu of the more capacious depository.

AMERICAN STUDENTS IN PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Municipal Council of Paris has offered a piece of ground to the universities of the United States for the purpose of building upon it a "Maison des Etudiants Americains." This ground measures about a thousand square meters and is situated in the Champ-de-Mars. It seems likely that the work of building this new edifice, which is destined, in no small measure, to increase the ties of intimacy between the two countries,

may be commenced very shortly, a circumstance which is largely due to the efforts of M. James Hyde, to whom the idea of setting up this establishment first occurred, to Prof. Barrett Wendell, the president, and to Mr. Bliss, the secretary of the committee appointed in New York to receive subscriptions. Many handsome gifts to the funds have already been made. It is believed that soon the American students in Paris, who increase in number every year, and return to their own country full of admiration, sympathy and deep and active friendship for France, will have a fine and extensive habitation of their own in Paris, fitted up and managed in the most modern style, where they will be entirely at home. The Parisian community is itself very pleased with the idea.

NEW FARM WAGES
BOARD FOR IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, acting under the provisions of Part II, section 5, of the Corn Production Act, 1917, have appointed an Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland. The board consists of 16 members, comprising six representatives of labor, six representatives of employers, and three appointed by the department. Mr. Charles H. O'Connor, an inspector under the local government board, is to be the chairman. The other members are:

Archdale, E. M., D. L., M. P.
Bradley, P., president, Irish Land and Labor Association.
Buckley, C.
Butler, R. A., J. P.
Clarke, J., J. P.
Cranley, J.
Cunningham, Miss E. Margaret, M. A.
Foran, Thomas, president, Irish Transport Workers' Union.
Graham, J. Kelly.
Killanin, Lord.
Murphy, James, president, Irish National Trade and Labor League.
Nugent, Sir W. R., Bart., M. P.
Ponsonby, T. B., D. L.
Raleigh, T.
Russell, Lady.

The duty of the Wages Board will be to fix minimum rates of wages for workmen employed in agriculture for time work, and they may also, if they think it necessary or expedient, fix minimum rates for workmen employed in agriculture for piece-work. The Department of Agriculture will make regulations with respect to the proceedings and meetings of the board, and the board will then establish district wages committees consisting of persons representing employers or workers engaged in agriculture and constituted in accordance with the regulations made for the purpose, acting for such area as the board may determine.

FLOUR FOR SHIP'S STORES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Under the Flour and Bread (Prices) Order, 1917, no person may take delivery of flour for ship's stores for a ship departing on a voyage from the United Kingdom to parts beyond the sea, except under license, for which a charge at the rate of 18s per 280 pounds will be made. The Food Controller has made arrangements for licenses to be issued at the ports of the customs authorities to masters, or agents acting on behalf of masters, on payment being made at the above rate. Ship's stores dealers may act as agents for masters. Full information on the scheme is given on a leaflet which can be obtained on personal application at any customs office.

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FORCED SERVICE
OF ALIENS OPPOSEDScandinavian Socialists in Salt
Lake City Seek Protection
of Home Governments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—One hundred and fifty Scandinavian Socialists have united here to oppose legislation having for its aim the drafting of aliens to battle for the United States in its war against Germany. They held a meeting and passed a resolution, copies of which have been forwarded to the governments of the United States, Norway and Sweden.

The Socialists charge that no government has the right to make disposition of the lives of the people. They further state: "We maintain the right to control our only possessions, which are our own lives."

In declaring that the governments of Norway and Sweden should not allow them to be drafted by the United States Government, the Socialists say that if sanction is given it will be "unhappy." The paragraph in the resolution dealing with this matter reads: "And if this unreasonable design shall be realized, we hereby declare that we repudiate this unholy action on the part of the Scandinavian governments without our consent, thereby refusing to place ourselves voluntarily under the jurisdiction of the proposed law."

The resolution concludes: "We find ourselves under the control of a system of economic slavery, but we demand the liberty of our own conscience and the control of our own lives."

SOCIALIST PAPER
UNDER SUSPICION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—According to the current press service of the American Socialist Party, the publisher of the Eye-Opener, the paper which, to a large extent, succeeded the American Socialist as the party organ when the latter suspended, was called to Washington a short time ago to show cause why his paper should not be excluded from the mails as second-class matter. It was charged with having printed matter declared to be nonmailable under the Espionage Act. "The information against the paper," continues the Socialist service, "was compiled and furnished by William H. Lamar, the law adviser of the Post Office Department. The hearing was important."

The Socialist report of what then took place is significant in that it brings out what the Government holds to be in violation of the Espionage Law. "In the meantime," continues the report, "Third Assistant Postmaster-General Dockery has taken under advisement the demand made by Solicitor Lamar that the second-class permit be revoked."

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET MUCH STRONGER

After Early Hesitation and Irregularity Prices Move Upward With Vigor in Many Instances—Steel Shares Are Prominent

There was considerable weakness shown by prices in the early dealings of the New York stock market today. Irregularity and rallies here and there from time to time gave the list a rather choppy appearance.

Utah Copper continued its downward plunge at the opening, but it soon recovered nearly a point. Its first price was more than two points below where it closed yesterday afternoon. Steel shares, Mexican Petroleum, General Motors, Cuba Cane Sugar, Reading and Bethlehem Steel "B" were heavy. Steel common was fairly steady. Mercantile common advanced a good fraction as did also Bethlehem preferred.

There was a good rally in the New York list late in the first half hour.

Price movements became very much mixed toward midday. The erratic character of the market reflected on whether it was a good time to buy for a good advance or to sell for further decline. There were many ups and downs during the forenoon, and at midday net results, although price changes were not wide, showed both gains and losses. Utah Copper, after opening down 2 1/2 at 78 1/2, improved to 80 1/2 and then declined to 79 before midday. Southern Railway was among the few strong stocks. It opened up 1/4 at 26 1/2 and advanced nearly 2 points further. Mexican Petroleum opened off 1/2 at 82 1/2 and again eased off. U. S. Steel opened up 1/4 at 102 1/2, declined to 101 1/2 and sold up to 103 1/2 before midday.

Business was quiet in the early afternoon. Prices were generally firm. The copper market was the exception to a slowly rising market. Utah receded to 77 1/2 before the beginning of the last hour. Bethlehem Steel "B" was particularly strong.

NEW YORK CURB

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Alaska Gold	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Alaska Ind.	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Allis-Chalmers	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
Allis-Chalmers	74	74	74	74
Am B Sugar	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Am Can	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
Am Car Fy	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Am Cst Oil	29	29	29	29
Am H & L	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am H & L	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Am Ice Ref	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Am Int Corp	54	54	54	54
Am Linsed	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Am Linsed	57 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Am Loco	55	55	55	55
Am Loco	98	98	98	98
Am Loco	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Am Smelt	103 1/2	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
Am Sugar	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4
A T & Cabel	57 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Am Tel & Tel	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4
Am Woolen	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Anaconda	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
Asst & Real	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
At Bt & Alt	11	11	11	11
Atchafson	93 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
Atchafson	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4
At Gulf	93 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
Bald Loco	52 1/2	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4
Bald Loco	53 1/2	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4
Balt & Ohio	57 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Batoplas	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Beth Steel	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4
Beth Steel	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
BFGoodrich	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Brook R T	57 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Butte & Sup	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Callahan Min	12	12	12	12
Cal & Ariz	65	65	65	65
Can Pac	13	13	13	13
Can Pac	149 1/2	149 1/4	149 1/4	149 1/4
Cent Foundry	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Ct Leather	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
Cer de Pas	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Chan Motor	71	71	71	71
Ches & Ohio	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4
CM & St Paul	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Chl R & Pac	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
Chl R & Pac	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Chl R & Pac	57 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Chl & Alt	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Chl & West	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Chl & NW	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
Chlino Cop	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Chino Cop	44	44	44	44
CCC & St L	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4
Col Fuel	35 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
Col Gas & El	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Con Can	92	92	92	92
Con Gas	92	92	92	92
Corn Prod	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Corn Prod	90	90	90	90
Cru Steel	65 1/2	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4
Cru Steel	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4
Cub-Am Sug	145	145	145	145
Cuban C Sug	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
Cuba C Sug	78 1/2	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4
Deere & Co	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
Deere & Co	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
Del & Huds	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
Domes Min	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Erie	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Erie 1st pf	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Erie 2d pf	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
Gas W & W	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Gen Electric	137 1/2	137 1/4	137 1/4	137 1/4
Gen Motors	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Granby Min	72 1/2	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4
Gt Nor Ore	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Gt Nor pf	99	99	99	99
Green Can	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4
Has & Ear Car	32	32	32	32
Ill Central	100	100	100	100
Int Cor Cor	8	8	8	8
Int Cor pf	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4
Int Ag Corp	12	12	12	12
Inspiration	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Int Mer Mar	23	23	23	23
Int Mer Mar	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4
Int Nickel	30	30	30	30
In Paper	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
In Paper	54	54	54	54
Kan City So	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Kan C So pf	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4
Kelley Tires	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
Kenne Cop	33	33	33	33
Lack Steel	77 1/2	77 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4
Lee R & T	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Lehigh Val	59 1/2	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4
Max Motor	32	32	32	32
Maxwell 2d	20	20	20	20
Mex Petrol	82 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4
Miami	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
Midvale St	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
Mo K & T	5	5	5	5
Mo K & T	8	8	8	8
Mo Pacific	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
Mo Pacific	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Nat Acme	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
Nat Biscuit	97	97	97	97
Nat C & C	23 1/2	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Nat Enamel	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Nat Lead	46	46	46	46
Nevada Con	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
NY A Brake	116	116	116	116
NY Central	72 1/2	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4
NOT & M	22	22	22	22
NY N & H	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
North Am	50	50	50	50
N & W	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
North Pac	95 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4
O Cities Gas	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
O & W	21	21	21	21
Ohio Fuel	45	45	45	45
Pacific Mail	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Penna	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4
Peoples Gas	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
Pere Marq	17	17	17	17
Pitts Coal	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4

LOCAL EXCHANGES TO CLOSE

The governing committee of the Boston Stock Exchange has taken action similar to that of New York and will close the exchange at noon on Wednesday, Oct. 24, Liberty Day.

The governing committee of the Boston Curb Exchange has voted to close the exchange on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at noon, in observance of Liberty Day.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

Patrick J. Kennedy has been elected president of the Columbia Trust Company of East Boston. He succeeds his son, James P., who resigned the presidency of the bank to become assistant manager of the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Unsettled, occasional rain tonight and probably Friday; rising temperature; increasing south to southeast winds.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 47.10 a. m. 49
12 noon 51

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.
Albany 52 New Orleans 72
Buffalo 52 New York 54
Chicago 52 Philadelphia 54
Cincinnati 52 Pittsburgh 58
Cleveland 52 Portland Me. 42
Des Moines 52 Portland Ore. 42
Jacksonville 52 San Francisco 58
Kansas City 46 St. Louis 42
Nantucket 52 Washington 52

AMMAN FOR TODAY

Sun rise 6:00 High water
Sun sets 4:51 12:35 a. m. 12:31 p. m.
Length of day 10:38 Moon sets 5:30 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:25 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today.

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold...	3 1/2	4	3 3/4	3 3/4
Alaska Ind...	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Allis-Chal...	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/4
Allis-Chalf...	74	74	74	74
Am B Sugar...	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
Am Can...	38 1/2	40 1/4	38 1/4	40
Am Car Fy...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4
Am Cot Oil...	29	29	29	29
Am H & L...	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am H & L pt...	48 1/2	49 1/4	48 1/4	49 1/4
Am Ice Ref...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4
Am Int Corp...	54	56	54	56
Am Linsed...	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2
Am Lins'd p/f...	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/4
Am Loco...	55	57	54 1/2	57
Am Locopf...	98	98	98	98
Am Smelt'g...	85	87 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/4
Am Smelt p...	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/4	103 1/4
Am Steel Fy...	60	61	60	61
Am Sugar...	102 1/2	105	102 1/4	105
A T & Cabel...	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/4
Am Tel & Tel...	114 1/2	115 1/4	114 1/4	115 1/4
Am Woolen...	41	42 1/4	41	42 1/4
Anaconda...	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/4
Asst & Real...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
At Bt & Alt...	11	11	11	11
Atchafson...	93 1/2	94	93	93 1/2
Atchafson pt...	90 1/2	90 1/2	90	90 1/2
At Gulfctf...	93 1/2	98 1/4	93 1/4	98 1/4
Bald Loco...	52 1/2	55 1/2	52 1/4	55 1/2
Bald Loco pt...	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/4
Balt & Ohio...	57	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Batoplas...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
Beth Steel...	73 1/2	80 1/4	73 1/4	80 1/4
Beth Steel B...	73 1/2	80 1/2	72	80 1/4
Beth Steel p/f rct	96 1/2	98	96	98
BFGoodrich...	41 1/2	42	41 1/4	42
Brook R T...	56 1/2	57	56 1/2	56 1/2
Butte & Sup...	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/4
Callahan Min...	12	12	12	12
Cal & Ariz...	65	65	65	65
Can Pac...	13	13	13	13
Can Pacific...	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/4	149 1/4
Cent Foundry...	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/4
Chgo Leather...	74	75 1/2	73 1/4	75 1/2
Cer de Pas...	31 1/2	32	31 1/2	32
Chan Motor...	71	71	71	71
Ches & Ohio...	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/4
CM & St Paul...	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/4
Chl R & Pac...	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4
Chl R & Pac...	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4
Chl R & Pac...	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/4
Chl & Alt...	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4
Chl & West...	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4
Chl & NW...	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/4
Chino Cop...	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4
Chino Cop...	44	44	44	44
CCC & St L...	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/4
Col Fuel...	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/4
Col Gas & El...	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/4
Con Can...	92	92	92	92
Con Gas...	92	92	92	92
Corn Prod...	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

TRADE ACTIVITY
IS ANTICIPATED

Industries of the United States
Expected to Be Busier Than
Ever—Liberty Loan Cam-
paign Dominates Everything

The First National Bank of Boston, in its monthly New England letter, says in part: The campaign to make the forthcoming Liberty Loan an overwhelming success overshadows all other activities either financial or commercial. The War Revenue Law, providing for a marked increase in taxation, affects practically every individual, firm and corporation. Barring minor criticisms as to certain inequalities in the new law, the new taxation measure is being well received and properly so, as a necessary and vital part of our plan to prosecute the war successfully. In like manner the Government's purchases of munitions and supplies dominate the business field. There have been some indications of a somewhat lessened production as compared with a year ago; for example, although bank clearings show a 25 per cent increase, something more than that percentage can be accounted for by the increase in commodity prices.

The volume of unfilled orders reported by the Steel Corporation shows again a marked decrease, while the import and export figures for August also tell the story of somewhat diminished industrial activity. In fact the hesitancy which was to be expected in the transition from a peace to a war basis has been at its height during the past two months.

Although conservatism is still marked, business has begun to gradually increase again. In New England especially, the scarcity of labor and the acute coal situation are a menace and already are hampering the operations of various industries.

Price-fixing by the Government has been a salutary check on speculation and prevented a runaway market in necessary commodities. Now that the principal features of the Government's program for controlling industry are recognized, general business seems likely to force ahead with renewed activity and somewhat greater confidence. The increased price of cotton in the South, the prosperity of the farmers, and the high wages paid in industrial centers will bring more money into circulation. These conditions, superimposed on the enormous purchases in behalf of the Government, should produce a very high degree of industrial activity.

New England normally carries two-thirds of its soft coal by water and one-third by rail. On account of the war many of the coal-carrying barges have gone off the coast, and the remainder cannot be replaced. The railroads cannot assume any added burdens, and in fact their carrying capacity will undoubtedly be diminished 25 per cent by winter storms and cold weather, which will also affect water transportation. New England's coal problem is, therefore, quite as much one of transportation as of securing the coal. Barge transportation from New York to Boston has increased from 50 cents a ton to as high as \$3 a ton, and from Newport News soft coal is paying \$3.50 to \$4 per net ton instead of the normal of 70 to 90 cents to New England.

The condition of the general bond market is practically that of a holiday. In other words, all investment houses are turning over their entire organizations to assist in the subscription to the Liberty Loan 4's. In fact, if a client enters a bond house to make an investment today, he is first strongly urged to buy Liberty bonds, the dealer putting the government loan ahead of his own securities and his own business. Therefore the bond market is stagnant, practically nothing being done. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the volume of transactions on the New York Stock Exchange is quite large, averaging from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 a day of late.

CORN PRODUCTS
PLANTS RESUME

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Corn Products Refining Company's big plant at Edgewater, N. J., resumed operations Tuesday. Edgewater handles approximately 30,000 bushels of corn daily when running at capacity, and is the corporation's second largest plant, being exceeded only by the plant at Argos, Ill., which has a capacity of between 50,000 and 60,000 bushels daily. The Argos and Granite City plants started up some time ago, and it is expected that the Pekin and Oswego refineries will resume soon.

R. H. WHITE'S
NEW PRESIDENT

George B. Johnson, formerly treasurer, has been elected president of R. H. White Company, the Boston department store. Other officers elected are: Maurice A. McBride, vice-president; Samuel L. Carr, treasurer; Herbert P. Russell, Gilbert H. Noyes, Chester A. Howe, Elwyn G. Preston, directors.

FREIGHT CONGESTION LESS

PETROGRAD, Russia.—The freight congestion at Vladivostok already has been reduced 25 per cent by more efficient railway operations as a result of the work of the Stevens commission. Three thousand loaded freight cars, some of which had been standing a year in railroad yards, have been distributed. Every day sees a larger tonnage handled and many mechanical improvements for speeding up freight handling have been installed or are under way.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 18

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Akron, O.—L. L. Osborne of Rollman & Son; Essex.
Baltimore, Md.—J. E. Eichengreen of Eichengreen & Co.; Adams.
Baltimore, Md.—J. Brown; U. S. Baltimore—M. and M. Halle of Halle & Co.; U. S.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—L. Vasquez of Rulova & Co.; U. S.
Cleveland, F. J. Prashek of May & Co.; Essex.
Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S.
Greenville, Miss.—M. Finkelstein; Essex.
Havana—J. Escedero of Martinez Suarez & Co.; U. S.
Kansas City, Mo.—H. B. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.
Knoxville, Tenn.—F. M. Haynes and R. H. McCallie of Haynes Henson & Co.; U. S.
Lancaster, Pa.—C. R. Irwin; U. S.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Emil Olcoovich of Olcoovich Shoe Co.; Essex.
Macon, Ga.—J. A. Waceham of Waceham & Bro.; Lenox.
Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.
New Bern, N. C.—H. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.
Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of Geo. H. West Shoe Co.; Tour.
Philadelphia—G. G. Grieb of Grieb & Son; Essex.
Philadelphia—L. Weinstein; U. S.
Pittsburgh—Joe Glaser of Kaufman Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—Leon Kreiger; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—C. R. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
Saginaw, Mich.—W. F. O'Connor of Philadelphia Shoe Stores; Essex.
St. Louis—A. Hart of Hart Shoe Co.; Lenox.
St. Louis—Al Gamm; U. S.
St. Louis—E. Lipman of James Clark Leather Co.; Essex.
St. Louis—J. Mathias; U. S.
St. Louis—Otto Matthews of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.
Toledo, O.—M. Dederich of Simmons Shoe Co.; 173 Lincoln St.
Washington, D. C.—J. G. Kochersmidt; U. S.
Wilmington, N. C.—J. Freeman of Chisnold & Freeman; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrar & Co., Ltd.; Essex.
Milwaukee—A. H. Weinbrenner of A. H. Weinbrenner Shoe Co.; U. S.
Milwaukee—Tigo, Scholl of A. H. Weinbrenner Shoe Co.; U. S.
Reading, Pa.—Thomas Shinn of Curtis Jones & Co.; U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

CITIES SERVICE
COMPANY REPORT

The Cities Service Company reports earnings for September and the 12 months ended Sept. 30 last as follows, in comparison with the previous year:

Sept. earnings	\$1,394,961	\$722,055
Expenses	28,588	21,531
Net earnings	1,366,373	700,524
Int on notes and debentures	277	341
Balance for dividends	1,566,146	700,182
Dividend	326,155	197,450
Gain for common	1,239,991	502,732
12 months earnings	18,169,849	7,532,547
Expenses	327,645	256,667
Net earnings	17,842,204	7,275,880
Int on notes and debentures	3,151	380,309
Balance for dividends	17,839,053	6,915,571
Dividend	3,551,078	1,977,003
Gain for common	14,287,975	4,938,568

The contingent fund on Sept. 30 last amounted to \$705,612; surplus reserve \$2,888,807; stock surplus \$5,072,830; surplus \$11,669,653; total surplus and reserve \$20,536,902.

During the 12 months ended Sept. 30 last the company earned \$9.29 per cent on its outstanding common stock as compared with 27.82 per cent in the previous year. The preferred stock dividend was earned 5.02 times as compared with 3.49 times in the year previous. The amount of preferred stock outstanding in the hands of the public is \$65,378,377 and the common \$25,284,246.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag	63	66
do pfd	84	87
Arlington Mills	109	109
Bates	300	300
Boott Mills	80	80
Border City	100	100
Brookline Mills	135	135
Chatham Mills	120	120
Columbus Mfg Co.	105	105
Dartmouth Mfg	212 1/2	212 1/2
Dwight	125	125
Everett	122 1/2	122 1/2
Farr Alpacas	170	170
Flint Mills	165	165
Hamilton Mfg Co.	98	98
Hamilton Woollen	100	100
King Philip Mills	170	170
Lancaster Mills	80	80
Lanett Cotton Mills	150	150
Lawrence Mfg Co.	119	119
Lincoln	95	95
Lyman Mills	127	127
Manomet Mills	128	128
Mass Cotton Mills	124	124
Mass Mills in Ga.	95	95
Merrimack	58	58
Nashawana	105	105
Nashua Mfg Co.	810	820
Naumkeag	190	190
Nonquit	124	124
Pacific	134	134
Pepperell	197	197
Sagamore Mfg Co.	252 1/2	252 1/2
Salmon Falls	68	68
Sharp Mfg	80	83
do pfd	108	110
Tremont & Suffolk	137	137
Union Cotton Mfg Co.	242 1/2	242 1/2
Wamsutta Mills	107	107
West Point Mfg Co.	170	170

MISCELLANEOUS

American Glue	182
American Mfg	147 1/2
do pfd	100
Chatham Vene pfd	100
Draper Corp	120
Greenfield Tap & Dye	120
Haywood Bros & Wakefield	145
do pfd	100
Ludlow Mfg Associates	125
Plymouth Cordage	195
Saco-Lowell Shops	140
do pfd	100

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 84 1/2c, off 1/4c.

ENGLISH COTTON
TRADE AFFAIRS

Fixed Prices and Limitation of
Profits Are Now in Operation
in Connection With Dealings
in the Raw Staple

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England (Oct. 1).—Fixed prices and the limitation of profits, which the progress of the war has seen enforced in various directions, today come into operation in regard to dealings in raw cotton. It is the latest edict of the Board of Trade acting on the advice of the Cotton Control Board. Henceforward, actual raw cotton may not be sold or bought at a price which yields a profit of over 5 per cent above the "official value." The scheme will work this way: The Board of Trade has appointed an American Official Value Committee and an Egyptian Official Value Committee of the Liverpool Cotton Association. These committees will fix daily an "official value" of cotton, which will be based on prices in America and at Alexandria, together with the cost of freightage, insurance, warehousing and a reasonable profit. Above this price there will be a margin of 5 per cent, within which limit the "higgling of the markets" may determine the actual figure at which cotton changes hands. The 5 per cent limit must only be exceeded if the seller can prove that he is making no more than a reasonable profit. By this measure the forcing up of prices owing to short supplies will be rendered impossible, and, on the other hand, the daily fixing of "official values" will prevent the discouraging of importation. The new regulations apply to all classes of cotton, and their essence is contained in the following clauses:

"A committee or committees appointed by or under the authority of the Board of Trade shall fix and notify daily, or at such other intervals as may be determined by the board, the official values of such classes of raw cotton as shall be specified by the board from time to time.

"The spot prices ruling in the southern states of America in the case of American cotton, in Alexandria, in the case of Egyptian cotton, and similarly in the country of origin or other cases, if any, shall be taken as the basis of official value, and to this shall be added the approximate cost of transportation, insurance, placing in warehouse at Liverpool, and such profit and other charge, if any, as the Board of Trade may, from time to time, allow.

"No person shall offer or receive for raw cotton a price more than 5 per cent in excess of the official value of that cotton last fixed, unless he satisfies the appropriate committee, on application to them, as provided for by the instructions under this order, that the cost to him of the cotton exceeds the official value, and he is willing to account for the excess and charges allowed in excess of the official value, in which case the committee may allow such an increase in price as they consider reasonable in the circumstances.

"No person shall knowingly offer or receive for any growth or grade of raw cotton for which an official value has not been fixed a price which is more than 5 per cent in excess of what the value of that growth or grade of cotton would be on the day of the transaction, if determined on the same principles and in the same way as the official values herein before mentioned, or more than the cotton has cost him when freight, insurance, warehousing, profit and other charges allowed in calculating official values are added, whichever is the higher.

"Provided that, if on the application of the buyer, as provided for by the instructions under this order, the appropriate committee are satisfied that the price at which the cotton is sold exceeds the higher of the alternative limits of prices imposed above, they may reduce the price to the higher of the alternatives, and the contract shall be completed accordingly."

It should be added that under the Board of Trade instructions the valuation committees are not to add profit in the case of American cotton in excess of 25 points, and in the case of Egyptian, in excess of 75 points. Breaches of the regulations carry with them penalties under the Defense of the Realm Act.

The above regulations apply only to dealings in actual raw cotton, and not to transactions in futures. Today the Liverpool futures market has been reopened, after having been closed for over three months. It was shut down on the instruction of the Board of Trade on June 20, last, when prices had soared to the record point of 18s. 6d. a pound, and it is now reopened under restricted conditions. After today trading in futures will be permitted in a special emergency contract, the value of which will be good middling American cotton of any growth and of fair color, and staple. The first month to be traded will be January next, and trading will be allowed in single months until the following May. At the expiration of each trading month, trading will be allowed in the next distant month, but no further than five months ahead. Prices on any one day may not vary more than a penny a pound from the close of the previous business day, and the maximum fluctuation on any one day will also be limited to a penny a pound. Trading by jobbers will be permitted, and any class of order may be executed with British subjects resident in Britain, or subjects of allied countries resident in those countries. Trading outside those countries is forbidden. Settlements will take place weekly. The

new contract is subject to the following important provision:

"If, by reason of the existing or any future government interference with the production, manufacture, treatment, use, consumption, transport, storage, distribution, supply, sale or purchase of or other dealing in cotton, or measures taken in relation to cotton by reason of the peculiar circumstances of the cotton market, brought about by the war, either party to a contract would be prejudiced by the enforcement of the delivery of the actual cotton, he may apply to the committee of the Liverpool Cotton Association for permission to close the contract by invoicing the cotton back as having it invoiced back to him at a price to be ascertained as follows: The difference between the official value for 'good middling' American cotton, and the spot trading value of 'good middling' will be taken each day, and the average for the month of such difference added to or deducted from the official value on the last day of the month shall be the price at which any contracts then open shall be closed. And the committee, if of the opinion that the applicant will suffer prejudice, and the contract shall be closed accordingly."

The regulations as to Egyptian futures are similar to the foregoing, excepting that the maximum fluctuation of prices on one day is limited to 1 1/2d. per pound, instead of a penny. As to old futures, it has been decided that members of the Liverpool Cotton Association, who have contracts open to clients who are subjects of the British Empire or countries allied with Great Britain, shall be permitted to transfer them into or hedge them in a new contract without charging a fresh brokerage. A new contract so opened may remain open after the old contract has been closed. Another point to be noted is that when an applicant under the order—in the circumstances described above—is a member of the Manchester Cotton Association, a member of that association shall sit with the committee which adjudicates and be entitled to vote.

Restricted production under the Control Board's scheme has now been carried on for three weeks, and there has been no hitch in the working of the scheme as a whole, though incidental difficulties continually crop up and call for decisions by the board. So far, no complete and official information has been published as to the number of operatives thrown out of work by the scheme and the amount which is being realized by the levies paid by firms for working over 60 per cent of their machinery. During the second week of the scheme the following were the approximate numbers of unemployed in the towns in 200; Prigston, 880; Ashton-under-Lyne, 200; Darwen, 500; Blackburn, 230; Royton (cardroom workers only), 320; Haslingden, 20; Rochdale, 500.

All the operatives received grants, amounting to about half average wages, from the fund created by the employers' levies. Operative spinners are making much complaint of the smallness of the grants and are demanding that they shall also receive the usual out-of-work pay from the unions. The board has ruled that any sums so paid out by the unions will be deducted from the grants of the board. A number of reasons are put forward as to why this decision has been given. The most probable is that the trade union officials who are on the Control Board have recommended this line so that they may not have to give way to the demands of the members. Their policy all along has been to get a scheme which will prevent such a drain on trade union funds as might reduce the organizations to impotence.

Sharp reductions in the quarterly dividends of Isle Royale and Osceola as a result of heavy war taxes are considered forerunners of a general reduction in copper company dividends all along the line. Although it would not do to accept this as true of all copper companies it is believed that those companies which have been most liberal with stockholders will be first to reduce their dividends; those that have played conservatively may continue their present rates for some time to come.

PROBABLE WAR TAX
ON COPPER MINES

Sharp reductions in the quarterly dividends of Isle Royale and Osceola as a result of heavy war taxes are considered forerunners of a general reduction in copper company dividends all along the line. Although it would not do to accept this as true of all copper companies it is believed that those companies which have been most liberal with stockholders will be first to reduce their dividends; those that have played conservatively may continue their present rates for some time to come.

One of Boston's best-posted mining authorities has compiled some figures with more than ordinary care in figuring excess profits taxes. These have been figured down to a "dollars per share" basis and the table speaks for itself in regard to dividend prospects of various properties.

	Estimated	Profit	Tax
	1917 profit	per share	share div
China	\$12,522,000	\$14.40	\$6.35
Nevada	12,571,000	6.28	2.53
Ray Cons	12,000,000	8.25	2.80
Utah Copper	30,000,000	18.50	7.00
Bingham	950,000	6.33	2.05
Inspiration	14,000,000	12.00	3.29
Shattuck	2,635,000	7.00	2.60
U. S. Smelt	6,437,000	13.50	.89

NEW ELECTRIC
PLANT PLANNED

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Kansas City Light & Power Company has purchased a 25-acre site on the Missouri River, on which it plans to build a plant to cost \$4,000,000. The final structure, it is planned, will cost \$10,000,000, including equipment. It has not yet been finally decided what new securities will be issued to finance this improvement.

GULF STATES STEEL CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In September the net operating income of the Gulf States Steel Company amounted to \$257,193, an increase of \$31,015 over the similar month a year ago.

DIVIDENDS

Marine Associates declared a dividend of \$1, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 16.

Sierra Pacific Electric, regular quarterly of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 22.

The Dominion Bridge Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

The Alabama Company has declared a dividend of 7 per cent on its second preferred stock, payable Dec. 5 to stock of record Nov. 20.

National Lead Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 23.

The Troy Cotton & Woollen Manufactory has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 16.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates have declared an extra dividend of \$1 per share and also the regular dividend of \$1.50 per share, payable Dec. 1 on stock of record Nov. 1.

The Laurel Lake Mills Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 16. This is increased from 3 per cent.

The Shore Cotton Mills Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 20. This is an increase from its usual rate of 1 1/2 per cent.

Pacific Mail Company declared quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 17. Directors also approved \$250,000 subscription to Liberty Loan.

Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Company, quarterly of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock and a dividend of \$5 a share on the common stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 22.

At a meeting of the directors of the Lima Locomotive Works, Inc., an initial semiannual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent was declared on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 31 on stock of record Oct. 24.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 and an extra dividend of 1/4 of 1 per cent on the second preferred stock, both payable Nov. 1 as registered Oct. 20.

Houghton County Electric, Light, regular semiannual of 3 per cent (75 cents) on the preferred stock and regular semiannual of 2 1/2 per cent (62 1/2 cents) on the common stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 22.

B. F. Goodrich Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 21; also regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on common stock, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 5.

Reading Company directors declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on common stock, payable Nov. 8 to stock of record Oct. 23; also regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on first preferred, payable Dec. 13 to stock of record Nov. 27.

The Cities Service Company has declared the regular monthly dividend of 1/2 of 1 per cent on its preferred stock and 1/2 of 1 per cent in cash and 1/2 of 1 per cent on common stock on its common stock, both payable Dec. 1 on stock of record Nov. 15.

The Lincoln Manufacturing Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 18. Its rate for each of the previous three quarters was 2 1/2 per cent, and before that its former usual rate of 1 1/2 per cent.

Directors of the Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., at a recent meeting in London declared a dividend of 6 per cent, making 10 per cent paid in dividends for the year to June 30, 1917. This bank has a paid-up capital of £2,250,000 and a surplus of £1,500,000. It has 24 branches, including an agency at 60 Wall Street, New York.

The Davis Mills corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable Dec. 22 to stockholders of record Dec. 8. The last two dividends paid were 3 per cent each, and the last quarter of 1916 a regular dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent were paid for the fourth quarter of 1916. The former usual rate was 1 1/2 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes:

	Total reserve	Increase
Circulation	£1,823,000	£28,000
Bullion	50,035,000	547,000
Other securities	100,359,000	11,415,000
Other debts	132,069,000	12,444,000
Public debts	42,731,000	545,000
Government securities	59,931,000	968,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities now is 18.80 per cent compared with 19.90 per cent last week and compares with an advance from 22.70 to 23.30 per cent in the corresponding week last year.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The feature of the Foreign Exchange market, and only in early dealings today, was a break of about 60 points from Wednesday's final figures in rubles. There was reported to be absolutely no bids in the market. Demand sterling 4.75-20, cables 4.76-16, 60-day bills nominally 4.71 1/2, and 90 days 4.69 1/2. Franc cables 5.77 1/2, checks 5.79 1/2. Lire cables 7.76, checks 7.77. Swiss cables 4.65, checks 4.67. Guilders cables 43 1/2, checks 43. Stockholm cables 37 1/2, checks 37. Christiania and Copenhagen cables 31 1/2, checks 31 1/2.

STEEL TRADE HAS
PRICE PROBLEMS

Comparatively Few Items Already Covered, and Task of Government Appears Big One—Full Production Is Sought

That government price-fixing is all of the herculean task that the trade press is borne but by the fewness of the items covered in the two agreements so far made, says the Iron Age, which continues: As indicated in the Iron Age last week only semifinished steel was included in the announcement of Oct. 11. Just when additional maximum figures will be settled on is not clear, but it is likely, now that rationing has been established for conversion differences between raw materials and semifinished products and between the latter and finished forms, that further government prices will be arrived at without requiring general sessions in Washington between the War Industries Board and the producers.

Whatever the basis of the adverse criticism already developing, the underlying object in the price-fixing seems clear—to secure a condition which will bring out 100 per cent production. A surprisingly low billet price, \$47.50, out of line somewhat, other differences in prices being considered, makes for a wide spread between the steel for, and the steel as finished product. Clearly less concern is thus shown for the billet producer, with relatively less margin between pig iron and scrap and the billet. On the score of accelerating mill operations may be accepted \$47.50 billets on the one hand and \$58 and \$60 for bars and beams on the other and \$50 for slabs against \$65 for plates.

The fact that plates are put at \$5 and \$7 per ton higher than bars and beams is also perhaps a recognition of the special cases of recent additional mill capacity entailing high capital charges, with similar incentive to encourage slab production at \$2.50 per ton more than billets.

On high authority it is intimated that the industry is expected to adjust itself to the new base prices, particularly in the matter of adopting usual trade practices without specific announcements in this regard. It is not clear as yet, however, that producers are expected to take any initiative in revising prices of major commodities not yet covered. Approximations as to what they may be, discounting special conditions, may be ascertained by comparing the new prices with the average of those for the years 1911 to 1914, inclusive, the four-year period before the war demand developed. The producers have used quotations of the Iron Age for this interval as the basis of their figures in deliberating with the War Industries Board.</

CIVIC TRAINING IN THE SCHOOLS

Massachusetts State Board of Education Sends Out First Bulletin Regarding New Course in This State

"Training in the duties of citizenship should be a conspicuous aim from the beginning to the end of the school career" is an opening statement in the first instruction being sent out today to the teachers of the State in the civics course that for the first time is to be made a compulsory part of the curriculum of the schools of Massachusetts. The instruction is issued in the form of a bulletin, the first of a series.

Five immediate steps, some of which can be taken by every school in the State, are presented. These are:

"1. Definite and systematic utilization of pupil activities, organized and unorganized, as a means of civic training.

"2. Appropriate lessons with civic import in the first six elementary grades.

"3. A course in community civics in the junior high school period.

"4. Such modification of the high school courses in history as may be necessary, not only to emphasize the evolution of our own nationality and civic ideals, but also to give a sympathetic understanding of what each has contributed and may contribute to the evolution of a world community.

"5. A wider and more direct study of timely civic and social problems, especially in the last year of the high school.

To provide training in the duties of citizenship commensurate with the growing powers of the pupils and to guard against the misfortune of allowing any to drop out of school without such training, the following cycle arrangement of social studies is presented as worthy of careful consideration: The elementary cycle, for the first six school years; the junior cycle, for years seven, eight and nine; the senior cycle, for years ten, eleven and twelve.

"Possibly the most neglected of the three cycles for giving civic instruction has been the elementary cycle," the bulletin goes on. "There is, however, an increasing unanimity of opinion that this is wrong and that a decided civic trend should be given to the instruction during the first six years of the child's school life."

It is pointed out that much profitable civic instruction can be given in the first six grades. Much of it should be incidental to the activities and stories adapted to the period. Some of it, at least, should relate to situations arising from the war, in which even these young children are deeply interested. The subject of wise economy of food and other materials is illustrative of a range of topics closely related to current events, and around which much civic instruction of permanent value may be organized.

"Whatever may be done to give greater civic value to history, geography, and other usual subjects in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades, it is now quite generally agreed that community civics finds its most favorable opportunity in this cycle," the bulletin states. "Its introduction presents no serious difficulties. Many schools in Massachusetts are now offering it in the eighth or ninth year, or both. It should be a 'crowning study' in the civic training of pupils who do not continue in high school, and it should afford an invaluable foundation for the subsequent work of those who do continue."

Community civics, as outlined in the bulletin, is a study of the ways in which people do, and should, cooperate in order to secure the various elements of common welfare, such as protection, recreation, education, civic beauty, transportation and communication.

"The study of these elements of welfare in their local, national and international aspects leads naturally to the study of the governmental and voluntary agencies established to provide for them," it says. "By this natural method of procedure the pupil may be made to understand the importance of social cooperation, both to himself and to the community at large. This should stimulate a sense of his own personal responsibility."

Of high school teaching the bulletin holds that it is the peculiar obligation of the high school to provide dynamic training. "Usual courses in history and civics fail to meet the demand in regulation to the vital questions of the moment, it says.

"The pupils want their questions answered now," says the bulletin, "and in the attempt to answer them they will get the kind of training in social science that best meets the needs of high school boys and girls, and will, at the same time, acquire a motive for further social study."

"As an illustration of the foregoing, one might use the recent contest over the enactment of a drastic food-control law and the appointment of food and coal 'dictators.' What was it all about? A direct attempt on the part of high school pupils to answer this question will suggest, among other things, the relation between individual liberty and social control, between democracy and administrative efficiency, and will stimulate a study of governmental machinery for the specific purpose of discovering how far it is adapted to social needs and to democratic ideals."

SHIPPING NEWS

Heavy mackerel receipts featured arrivals in the fish pier today. Wholesale prices dropped to 14 cents per pound. Wednesday the price was 17 and 18 cents. The schooner Mary F. Curtis, Capt. Lemuel Pith, high liner of the mackerel fleet, left port at noon Wednesday and was back at the pier at 7 a. m. today with 43,000 pounds of plump large fish taken off Race Point. The vessel has stocked about \$82,000.

so far this season, the largest amount ever earned by one mackerel vessel in any previous season according to records of the Boston Fish Bureau. Other arrivals today: Veda McKown 38,000 pounds, Harmony 28,000, Ralph L. Hall 30,000, Good Luck 23,000, Evelyn M. Thompson 32,000, Enterprise 25,000, and Bessie Dugan 28,000. The Harmony also had 40 bbls salted mackerel, Hall 12 bbls, and Enterprise 35 bbls.

Prices of fresh groundfish at the fish pier today ruled slightly lower, the range on steak cod dropping to 12 cents, and extending up as high as 16 cents per pound wholesale. Arrivals: Schooners Commonwealth 35,000 pounds, Valerie 32,000, Gertrude De Costa 18,000, Waltham 9000, Actor 5600, Georgiana 4000, Eva Avina 4000, Olivia Sears 3000, and F. J. O'Hara 47,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$8@11, steak cod \$12@16, market cod \$7@9, pollock \$5@8.50, large hake \$8, small hake \$6.75, and cusk \$6.

Only one vessel was reported at Gloucester today, the schooner Bettina with 113 bbls. of salted mackerel from Boston. The vessel discharged fresh mackerel at the South Boston fish pier Wednesday and took the salted to Gloucester.

The big passenger steamer Bunker Hill of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., was taken to Browns Wharf, East Boston, today to lay up for the winter. Unless orders are received from the United States Government regarding taking over of the craft for service, it will remain there until spring.

REAL ESTATE

Willoughby H. Stuart Jr. has taken title to the large six-story brick mercantile building at 139 to 143 Richmond Street and extending around in the rear to 180 North Street, North End. There is a total of 4396 square feet of land valued at \$44,000, and the entire assessment amounts to \$85,000. Samuel Vaughan conveyed title.

All the papers have gone to record this day in a sale of the property located at 106 to 110 Salem Street, corner of Cooper Street, owned by Pauline S. Penno et al., and the Quincy A. Shaw Estate. Gennara Cuillo is the buyer, taking title through James Solomon. The property is assessed for \$23,200, which includes \$20,300 on 1451 square feet of land.

An improved property in the South End has been sold by Lillian Finkelstone to William C. Norcross. It is situated at 668 Harrison Avenue and consists of a three-story and basement brick house and 1200 square feet of land, all taxed for \$4500, of which the land carries \$2100.

BACK BAY BUSINESS LEASES

Two of the three fireproof buildings recently erected on Brookline Avenue have been leased by Coffin & Taber, agents for the owners, George W. and F. E. Johnston. These buildings are of fireproof concrete construction, especially designed for automobile and accessory purposes and contain three stories and basement.

The building 96-98 Brookline Avenue is taken by the Ford Motor Company for its wholesale headquarters in this district; and the building 104-106 is taken by the Motor Parts Company. Both leases are for a term of years.

Coffin & Taber have also leased the store 68 Brookline Avenue in the building owned by the John Butler Smith estate, to the Spittford Electrical Company. Several other important transactions are now in course of negotiation, involving property in the vicinity of Fenway Park, and it is understood that more fireproof buildings will be erected there as speedily as possible.

BOUGHT MANSFIELD ESTATE

Albert A. Grover sold his property on West Street, Mansfield, containing about one-half of an acre of land, a seven-room house with all modern improvements, also a garage and poultry house. T. B. McDormand of Rosindale, bought for a home through the office of George W. Hall, Boston.

CHARLESTOWN AND BRIGHTON

Gaynor's Lunch, Inc., has purchased from William A. Smith, trustee, the frame block of buildings, 646 and 648 Main Street and 2 to 10 Haverhill Street, Charlestown. There is a land area of 5379 square feet valued at \$5900, also made part of the \$12,600 assessment.

The Brighton parcel is a frame dwelling at 12 Reedsdale Street, owned by Jennie M. Galassi and assessed for \$6000. Of this amount \$3000 applies on 5055 square feet of land. The new owner is Ellen M. Monahan.

THE ROXBURYS AND DORCHESTER

Title to the block of one-story brick stores at 202 to 208 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, has changed hands, Elizabeth M. Condon having sold to John M. Ford et al. There is a land area of 10,350 square feet extending from Ingelside to Adrian Street, valued at \$8700, and this is included in the \$16,700 assessment.

Jennie M. Morrison has sold two houses at 16 to 22 Bradford Street, West Roxbury, to William White. The two lots contain 9420 square feet of land, and carry \$1500 of the \$10,500 assessment.

An improved property at 21 Leroy Street, Dorchester, owned by Dora Brown, and consisting of a frame dwelling and 3000 square feet of land, has been purchased by Lena R. Heilitz. The total assessment is \$5900, including \$900 on the lot.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published.

Randolph Rd., 39, rear, Ward 24; Marj E. Farrell; frame garage.

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An elementary, co-educational school. Kindergarten to ninth grade. Small classes and thorough individual training. Art, music, dancing, modern languages and sewing.

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Vermont St., 47, rear, Ward 23; Francis C. Irving; frame garage.

Parsons St., 83, Ward 26; Edgar E. Smith; frame garage.

Broad St., 99, Ward 5; Thos. E. Proctor et al.; G. T. McLaughlin; alter mercantile.

Devonshire St., 214 to 226 cor. 109-113 Franklin St., Ward 1; Ind. Service & Equipment Co., Industrial Real Estate Trust; alter offices.

St. Botolph St., 144-150, Ward 7; Israel Nelson; alter tenements.

CONSERVING ELECTRIC POWER IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Expecting a serious shortage of power in the Niagara district, the Hydro Electric Power Commission has addressed an appeal to the municipalities under contract with the company, asking that they do not increase the present power load, and stating that it is necessary for the municipalities and other customers to make use of any steam plant or plants that may be available, and that all light-signaling and street-lighting as well as power customers, be limited.

The municipalities are further required to comply with such regulations and restrictions as may be found necessary by the commission in order that the urgent demand for power for the manufacture of war materials and for munition purposes may be met.

In order to secure definite information as to the reserve of power available in Ontario to supplement the insufficient supply from Niagara, the engineers of the Hydro Electric Commission have, since the middle of September, been at work making a survey of all the steam, gas and other power plants. Their report will soon be made and with it in hand the commission will, at once, take action to see that municipalities and other customers make use of such plants to relieve the electric shortage.

COMMERCE BOARD IN THREE DIVISIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under authority recently granted by Congress the Interstate Commerce Commission has divided itself into three sections to facilitate the work of disposing of its ever-growing docket.

The first division, consisting of Commissioners McChord, Meyer and Aitchison, will be charged with the conduct of the work of the Bureau of Valuation, "other than considering and deciding proceedings relating to the valuation of carriers' property."

Division 2, consisting of Commissioners Clark, Daniels and Woolley, is charged with action upon certain rate applications and requests for suspension.

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EDUCATIONAL

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British Educators Propose Balance Between Technical Subjects and Ancient Languages

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—At a conference between the Watching subcommittee on education of the Board of Scientific Societies and the Council for Humanistic Studies, the subjoined resolutions were unanimously passed after discussion. The Board of Scientific Societies comprises representatives of all the most important organizations representing natural science, headed by the Royal Society, while the Council for Humanistic Studies is composed of representatives of a number of associations representing the classics, history, English, geography, and modern languages, headed by the British Academy. The resolutions were:

"1. The first object in education is the training of human beings in mind and character, as citizens of a free country, and any technical preparation of boys or girls for a particular profession, occupation, or work must be consistent with this principle.

"2. In all schools in which education is normally continued up to or beyond the age of 16, and in other schools so far as circumstances permit, the curriculum up to about the age of 16 should be general and not specialized; and in this curriculum there should be integrally represented English (language and literature), languages and literatures other than English, history, geography, mathematics, natural sciences, art, and manual training.

"3. In the opinion of this conference, both natural science, and literary subjects should be taught to all pupils below the age of 16.

"4. In the case of students who stay at school beyond the age of 16, specialization should be gradual and not complete.

"5. In many schools of the older type, more time is needed for instruction in natural science; and this time can often be obtained by economy in the time allotted to classics, without detriment to the interests of classical education.

"6. In many other schools more time is needed for instruction in languages, history, and geography, and it is essential, in the interests of sound education, that this time be provided.

"7. While it is probably impossible to provide instruction in both Latin and Greek in all secondary schools, provision should be made in every area for teaching in these subjects, so that every boy and girl who is qualified to profit from them shall have the opportunity of receiving adequate instruction in them.

"8. On these resolutions being submitted for confirmation to the executive committee of the Board of Scientific Societies a desire was expressed for certain modifications, which were made by the Watching subcommittee on education of that board. In No. 2 the words "and in this curriculum . . . manual training" were omitted; in No. 5 the last clause was altered to "with advantage to the best interests of education," while No. 7 ran as follows:

"While it is impossible and undesirable to provide instruction in both Greek and Latin in all secondary schools, provision should be made in every area for teaching in these subjects."

In this form the resolutions were finally approved by the executive committee.

In sending this statement to the public press, Sir F. G. Kenyon adds that at this time of year it is not practicable to obtain the opinion of the Council for Humanistic Studies on the proposed alterations to the wording of which some demur might be made; but, as they do not materially affect the substance of the resolutions, it appears desirable to publish both forms without delay, in order to demonstrate the extent to which it has proved possible for the representatives of humanistic and scientific studies to arrive at a common basis of agreement on the principles of educational reform.

EDUCATION NOTES
FROM THE WORLD

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—A scheme has lately been drawn up to train teachers for pioneer schools. The committee responsible for this scheme say that considerable difficulty has been found in staffing such institutions, while on the other hand their number is continually increasing, owing to the spread of interest in new ideas in education. They also point to the increasing need for educated women to prepare themselves to serve on local council and education committees and are committees; to work in settlements and schools for mothers; to take classes in the various clubs for boys and girls, and in the various branches of the Workers Educational Association; and to undertake certain lines of research in education, regional survey and social work.

For many of these branches of training, the committee are already elaborating courses of study, both theoretical and practical. The motto they have adopted is "Education as National Service." Their training institution is established at 11 Tavistock Square, London, the honorary dean being Mrs. Mackenzie, B. A., late professor of education, Cardiff, and the tutor, Miss Margaret Frodsham, B. Sc. The vice-presidents are Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, M. P., and the Right Hon. Sir William Mather, LL. B.

A circular has been issued by the

Home Office calling attention to cases in which children under the age of 12 are being kept away from school in order to be employed on farms. When such cases have been brought before the justices, it is pleaded in defense that in the present emergency there is a "reasonable excuse" within the meaning of the Education Act. In order to ascertain whether there is anything in this plea, the Board of Agriculture has been consulted, and their opinion is as follows: "The board concurs with the Board of Education in strongly deprecating the release of children under the age of 12 from attendance at school for employment in agriculture, believing that at no time in the history of the country was the education of the rising generation of more importance." The object of the circular is to bring this reply under the notice of the justices, and to ask them to bear it in mind when such cases come before them.

At the meeting of the Secondary Schools Association a contribution to the discussion made by Captain Waddy (late of Balliol College; headmaster of the Paramatta School, Australia) was full of interest, as throwing light upon secondary education in Australia. Premising that the headmasters of New South Wales had asked him to be present to represent them, he said that it made his mouth water to hear the master of Balliol talk about the security with which classics and the humanities were entrenched in England.

Over in Australia the state of things in that respect was very different. So far from Latin (not to speak of Greek) being in a fortified position, it was simply one of alternative subjects by means of which, under the new syllabus, a boy or girl could obtain a free university course; so that it was possible for that boy or girl to be educated in the ideal of what the State expected, and yet never know a word of the Latin language. As for Greek, if Greek were not a wonderful thing, like some of Homer's heroes, it was invulnerable, he was sure it would have been killed by the treatment it had received, out there. In the last scholarship examination there were exactly two students who took Greek, and he (Captain Waddy) was proud to say that 50 per cent of those students were his.

The Board of Education have followed up their action in appointing a committee to advise upon scales of salaries for teachers in public elementary schools, by constituting a similar committee to inquire into the factors which should be taken into account in fixing the salaries of teachers in secondary schools, schools of art, training colleges and all other institutions for higher education, with the exception of university departments. The committee will be at liberty to illustrate any system which they recommend by such specific sums of money as they may think fit, but are asked to consider the question of the amount by which existing salaries should be improved in particular areas or schools, or the sources from which the amounts required for that purpose should be provided. Sir H. L. Stephen has been appointed chairman of both committees.

From the statement made to the House of Commons by the president of the Board of Education, in regard to the powers to be given to local education authorities to act in combination, it appeared that the initiative rested altogether with those authorities. This is so under Clause 6 of the new bill. But under Clause 5 the board may take the first step "with a view to the better coordination of education," and is permitted to provide a scheme for the establishment and incorporation of provincial associations for such areas as the board may direct.

This clause goes some way to meet Lord Haldane's views; yet though its effect will be to give more definite shape and coherence to the areas of combination, the initiative is still left with the local education authorities within such areas, both to delegate to the provincial associations such administrative and educational functions as they think fit, and to contribute towards their expenses, so far as these are not met out of grants by the board.

In New Zealand there is at present an inadequate supply of qualified teachers. The number of teachers having no recognized examination status and employed in public (as opposed to private) schools during the five years from 1911 to 1915 has risen as follows: 705, 763, 792, 770, 1076. The number only partially qualified at the end of 1915 was 294. The total of uncertified teachers at that date was, therefore, 1370, or 27 per cent of the whole number of teachers in such schools. The New Zealand Journal of Education, in which these figures are given, recognizes that the supply of well-qualified teachers presents a problem, with which every country in the British Empire is faced at the present time.

As a remedy, the committee that reported last January to the New Zealand Educational Institute proposed the following plan: First, the abolition of the pupil-teacher and probationer system; second, the inducement to become teacher-students at the end of the second year of the high school course; third, the avoidance of any break in the continuity of study; fourth, more liberal allowances while in the training college; fifth, guarantee of employment under experienced teachers for the country schools.

It will be noted that among these proposed reforms, there is nothing approaching the demand for a period of university study for teachers in elementary schools, a reform which has been put forward in both England and Scotland by responsible bodies.

PLACE OF BOOKS
IN STUDY PLAN

Colloquy Held on Motive Underlying Vocational Training—Workingmen's Attitude

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—At the annual conference of the Secondary Schools Association, an interchange of views took place between the Hon. Mrs. Russell and the master of Balliol on the part the books play in education. This spirited dialogue, as given in Education, did not cover the whole ground, for it related chiefly to the kind of education which the leaders of the workingmen are asking for their children as they grow up; whether it should be vocational, in a narrow sense, or whether it should open to them every interest that the scholar has at heart. But in view of the master's well-known connection with the Workers' Educational Association, this discussion in the form of question and reply deserves to be widely read.

The Hon. Mrs. Russell—"I should like to rise, if I may, to ask a question of the master of Balliol. He spoke in the course of his address of the relative part which books play in education, and I gathered he was inclined to rank that part very low indeed. And he also said that he had had occasion to speak to a great many workingmen on the subject of education. Now I was at a meeting about a month ago, a working-class meeting, at which there was simply a sort of terror expressed by many of the delegates lest education should, in the future, be made too technical and not sufficiently bookish; and I wondered very much at the time why they felt this.

"If they had themselves experienced the advantage of learning things in a concrete manner, I should have thought that advantage would have been so present to their minds that they would have been glad for their children to learn in the same way. But that was not at all the case, for speech after speech on technical education, and there were some very good ones made, was received in a very hostile manner; they were, in fact, almost cried and shouted down. The one cry amongst them was that education should be from books, and that they were not going to stand the other form. It interested me very much, but it also puzzled me.

The Master of Balliol—"May I answer that? It occurs to my mind that what these worthy people were putting to themselves was not the true antithesis. But it is of no use trying to find a sort of logical answer, which discards a person, especially any working-class speaker; they always think that we are juggling with words and taking advantage of dialectics apparently to confound them. I think I understand what they meant, and oddly enough I came across an instance of the same kind only recently. We have a summer school in connection with our college, where lectures are given to workmen, and one of them said to me: 'Well, what our people are afraid of is vocational education. Vocational education means simply making us more efficient pieces of machinery, and we don't want that, at any rate, to be called education.'

"When they say, therefore, that they do not want to be taught a trade better, and to have that called education, they are quite right. But then they proceed to apply what they think the opposite to being taught a trade, namely, being taught out of books; and this is quite a false antithesis, really. What they really mean, I am quite sure, is that they want to be taught something which is not vocational education, and do it very well. I think, enough a man's future vocation. For instance, there is an excellent scheme, which I think Canon Rawnsley has seen, issued by certain people in the engineering world; three very distinguished people have put their heads together and drawn up a scheme by which a boy can be taught, in the daytime, in the workshops, to do things, and in the evening have explained to him the reasons for those things, the theory of them.

"But I was speaking of a different thing. I think the tendency to study everything out of books is a fault of our system of education, and that we should correct that by encouraging the pupil to get hold of some external object. Let me put an illustration. I had a teach at school, and I should do so by means of books and a blackboard, and drawing different objects, columns, lines and so on. Probably I should take the pupils to one of the oldest things in Oxford, the old Anglo-Saxon Tower, and say: 'Look at that. What do you think about it?'

"Well, they could not help seeing that it was very grim, very strong, that there was not much light, and that the walls were of great thickness. And I should try and tell them what it was for, what its builders were really driving at, and so on. I should take first of all an actual thing, and then come back and explain what it meant. By 'Romanesque, Arabesque, Gothic and other styles of architecture,' beginning by showing them examples. That is what I meant by not using books so much. But I quite agree with the workmen fighting against being made merely more efficient at their trade, and against that being called education."

M. LA FONTAINE IN NEW YORK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Senator La Fontaine of Belgium is giving a course at the College of the City of New York in the philosophy of international

relations. Open free to interested mature persons, this course will deal with the causes of the war, the problem of controlling these causes and various aspects of international organization. M. La Fontaine is winner of the Nobel prize and professor of international law at the University of Brussels.

NEW YORK SCHOOL
PROBLEMS OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Without action by the Board of Education or its members, the management of the public schools in this city, and particularly arguments for, and against the wholesale introduction of so-called Garyized schools, have become leading issues in the municipal campaign.

The board has therefore appointed a special committee to prepare for use, by the board, political candidates and the public, a brief statement of the official record with respect to the introduction of the Gary system. The committee believe that the city's educational policies should be weighed solely from the standpoint of educational merits and the best interests and welfare of the children. It notes that conditions in New York City have changed fundamentally during the last 50 years. A half-century ago the building limits of the city extended only to Twenty-third Street. There were yards and playgrounds and streets comparatively free from traffic, water for swimming and the open country only a short distance away. Work was centered at home or in small shops easily accessible. Children assisted their parents and gained thereby skill in industry and qualities of character that come only from the responsibility of real work. The school was properly the place to which children were sent for a few hours a day for book learning.

Today, says the committee, buildings, factories and stores and apartment houses have taken away the play space, and the streets are congested. The industrial processes have passed completely from home; and in the apartment house and tenement dwelling it is impossible for a boy to have freedom without disturbing his neighbor. Opportunity for recreation and the experience, skill and character development that come from the use of tools can no longer be provided by the parents.

This deficit of opportunity for childhood must be met by the school, the committee believes, if it is to be met at all. During the past three years policies have been inaugurated to meet this need in New York and many other cities in the United States. The people of New York have experimented to meet the need in ways economically practicable.

THRIFT AS SCHOOL
STUDY IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—After two years' consideration by a committee of the National Education Association, definite and comprehensive plans for the introduction of thrift as a subject of study in the public school system of the United States, are nearing completion, according to Arthur H. Chamberlain, secretary of the California Teachers Association and chairman of the committee of the National Education Association that has the matter under consideration. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"These plans will be presented to the National Council of Education, which meets in connection with the National Superintendents' convention at Atlanta, Ga., next February," said Mr. Chamberlain.

"The idea underlying the recommendations that the committee will make, is that the introduction of thrift as a subject of study should be brought about, in part at least, by cooperation with the general program for making all subjects of public school instruction more practical and less theoretical, that is, in more vital contact with the everyday life of the pupil. Some of the subjects that will be adapted for the study of thrift, according to the recommendations that will be made to the National Council of Education, are arithmetic, domestic science, history, and English composition."

KANSAS IS PREPARING
FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—W. D. Ross, superintendent of public instruction for Kansas, has issued an appeal to the young people of the State for "Education Better than Usual." It is an appeal better than usual, it is an appeal in the history of education in the Middle West and it is made to the boys and girls of the State who are just entering high school or who have just completed their high school work and are ready for college. It is urged that the war is taking away many college-bred men and when the war ends there will be a great demand for college men. The superintendent of public instruction in Kansas wants the young men and women of the State to make unusual sacrifices now so that by the time the war ends they may be trained and ready for the great reconstruction work.

DEMOCRACY IN THE
UNIVERSITY

The issue which has been raised by the voluntary withdrawal from the faculty of Columbia University, New York City, of Prof. Charles A. Beard of the department of political science is one which has taken many forms during the evolution of academic institutions in the United States. Sometimes it has its roots in religion or theology, as with the case of President Dunster of Harvard College in the colonial period of history, or more recently in the controversy that arose between the "visitors" and some of the professors of Andover Theological Seminary over the teachings of that school with respect to the destiny of men. Sometimes it is born of the clash between dominant and challenging schools of thought in economics, as when formerly Professors Sumner of Yale and Perry of Williams College were in peril of their status owing to their teaching of "free trade," or more recently when influential alumni and trustees of Brown University tried to discipline E. Benjamin Andrews for daring to be a bimetalist, or when E. A. Ross of Leland Stanford Jr. University came under the ban because of his general radicalism and strictures on phases of California's plutocracy. Sometimes the dispute follows clashes between teachers and administrative authorities on standards of personal as well as social ethics.

The difference between the situation today and that of a few years ago is, first, that the aggrieved professor now is not without a certain measure of class or group protection, and, second, such disciplinary action as trustees, regents and presidents may take has to endure a degree of publicity and revision by the court of public opinion such as did not formerly exist. Moreover, within the educational world itself, more control by faculties of the organic structure of institutional government. The absolute, autocratic power over the technical details of education vested by the older charters in the persons who hold the property of the college or the university, is being challenged. The demand goes up for a democratization of the American college, not only in its conception of its functions toward society as a whole, but in its mode of doing its own business. To the recognition of a certain measure of student government, to alumni representation on the governing boards, is to be added in the future more control by faculties of choice of their associates, and much more justice to individuals charged with offenses that prompt to arbitrary discipline but who, hereafter, will be given rights of trial by their peers.

It is an interesting detail of the present situation at Columbia University that prior to Professor Beard's action, and in a way provoking it, the axe of authority should have fallen upon the head of Professor Cattell, who with Professor Jastrow of the University of Wisconsin has led for a decade or more in the discussion of the right status of the teacher in college and university and has contributed much to organization of the American Association of University Professors. Formed in 1913 and with more than 2000 members in more than 40 institutions actively at work, it already has begun to influence appreciably the conditions it was meant to alter. The reports that its special committees of investigation have made in a series of cases arising both in small colleges and large state universities have forced the doing of justice where injustice had been done, and have given warning of what arbitrary action against the teaching profession may count upon hereafter. Moreover, the association's committees on "university ethics," "methods of appointments and promotion," "causes and remedies for the alleged decline of intellectual interests of college students," and "systems of pensions and insurance," all have had an educational effect upon administrative authorities. Before the committee on academic freedom and academic tenure there is now pending the case of the trustees of Colorado College versus Prof. Frank S. Parsons. It is difficult to see how some if not all of the developments in the present situation at Columbia will escape judicial decision by the same academic tribunal, the more especially since so many of the leaders of the progressive element in the faculty of Columbia have fathered and sponsored the association of professors.

In a recent bulletin of this association, it is reported as officially held that not until the legal status of the trustee, in many institutions, is considerably altered, can there be substantial democratization of the form of government toward which the educational world moves as a goal. Where, as at Harvard, final power is wholly entrusted by the State to a self-perpetuating corporation of five men, or as at Columbia, where the body is larger but chosen in the same way, and with the tenure of all teachers rested by the charter in "the pleasure of the trustees" there is no recourse for a teacher, even when backed by the American Association of University Professors. If the governing body wills to reject without giving the alleged offender a hearing, it can do so, and the State that conferred the charter, under traditional interpretations of contract, cannot interfere. Pending a test of this issue in the federal supreme court, the present reliance of reformers is on the pressure of public and professional opinion on trustees, so that there may

be voluntary surrender of the autocratic power, and organization of the university or the college with an institutional organic law, conceding representation of the faculty and alumni to a share in a representative form of government. Within the past 10 years the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, Yale, Bryn Mawr and Cornell have made partial concessions indicating that they see, representatively, how the tide is running. Professors have been admitted to advisory relations, but with the veto still in the hands of the persons who control the property, and whose qualifications as administrators arise not from knowledge of education but of finance, commerce, industry and law.

Not without significance is the fact that in the section of the country with the fullest conception of democratic education and the most complete state supervision of it, where it is carried up and through the university to professional schools, there not a few of the states have "university constitutions," quite distinct from the original acts of the legislature which brought them into existence. In these, as for instance in Utah, North Dakota, and Illinois, the rights of the faculty are carefully defined and their powers not only prescribed but much extended; and taking the region by and large, it may be said to have entered upon an era of the "written constitution" in matters academic. In this way lies peace, justice and educational democracy.

LARGER STUDY OF
TRADES AND ARTS

E. L. Thurston, School Superintendent in Washington, D. C., Urges Broadening of Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—How youths may be trained to be skilled industrial workers, how a sentiment of loyalty to country may be imparted to the young people of the United States, how ideas of democratic citizenship may be impressed on immigrants, how the achievements of all the nations of the world in fine arts and in the mechanic arts may be taught, and how modern educational methods may be more extensively applied, are subjects of discussion in the annual report of E. L. Thurston, superintendent of the Washington public schools.

"The certain need for trained industrial workers," the superintendent notes, "both at the present time and in the immediate future, makes it a patriotic duty to extend in all school systems, and, therefore, in ours, the facilities for trade instruction in certain basic lines. In our case this means both the addition of trade and pre-vocational schools and the utilization to the fullest extent of the shop facilities we now have. Trade and technical instruction should be open, in my judgment, both day and night during the entire year and should be available also for part time instruction if desired.

"In all our schools, teachers should emphasize the use of the required study of current events for promoting among the youth and in pointing lessons which must have a permanent civic value. The work of the Americanization and training for citizenship of our 33,000,000 population, foreign-born or of foreign or mixed parentage, must be continued and must be developed as never before.

"With a view to a better present knowledge of the nations of the world, I believe that attention should be paid to a study of the civil life and customs of the great countries of the world. Their contributions to art, science and industry should be noted. Modern languages now commonly recognized in our school curriculum should not lose in emphasis.

"One subject concerning which there has been considerable question in recent years is especially affected by the war. That is the subject of history. We have been taking note, through the classes in history and current events, of the great world movements now taking place before our eyes, and we have tried to interpret the various state messages and papers and the stirring events of our times in a way to give them their right balance and significance.

"It will be necessary and wise to extend the community use of school buildings outside of instruction hours and without interference with legitimate school work, to both the adults and the youth of our city. In these times the need for community gatherings becomes vital. It is vital, also, that we provide recreation opportunities.

"Complete summer, high and grade schools should be organized. The food conservation movement should be pressed over a series of years, school garden work should be broadened and summer playground work should be gradually extended. Summer work should be met entirely from public funds and the schools relieved of the burden of raising money for the support of these phases of work.

"Machine shops should be open every night in the week, with relays of teachers if necessary.

"I am more than ever a believer in the extension of supervised study and in the reduction of home study. The general introduction of this plan means possibly a slightly longer school day, certain adjustments and eliminations from the course of study, and, in the high schools especially, a certain increase in teaching force. Undoubtedly its introduction would mean a lessening of failures and stronger work generally, because opportunity is given for individual work on the part of the teacher for the meeting of weak points as they become apparent."

MUSIC TREATED AS
EXTENSION STUDY

Miss Dorothy Pillsbury Tells of Work University Does by Lectures and Correspondence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—University extension in music has just been inaugurated by the extension division of the University of California, in a way believed not to have been hitherto undertaken.

Miss Dorothy Pillsbury, organizer for music in the extension division, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said: "It is our purpose to make standard instruction in music available for all who wish to study that subject, extending our work to every portion of the State, no matter how remote it may be. For example, we are going to furnish lecture recitals by artists of excellent standing wherever arrangements can be made. The university will supply the programs, the publicity and most of the expense, except that of the hall and the piano, which will be furnished by the community. 'People of all kinds are applying for instruction in various courses offered. For example, a carpenter has just made application for instruction in harmony. Young women in offices are asking for lessons in piano and singing. Then there are young men who want church positions and who are seeking to be fitted to take them.

"The work is carried on by class instruction, by correspondence, and by lectures. The bureau of class instruction provides 21 courses, some of which are in harmony, and counterpoint. The bureau of correspondence offers one elementary course and 10 university courses, including harmony, counterpoint and history; and the bureau of lectures offers lecture recitals singly and in series."

Telling how the idea of individual instruction is brought in, Miss Pillsbury noted that in the instrumental and vocal classes three or four pupils are taken together and a 15 or 20 minute lesson is given to each one in the presence of the others.

Courses which she mentioned as likely to have a far-reaching effect in the culture of the State are those in public school methods, given under the direction of Glenn H. Woods, superintendent of music in the public schools of Oakland. These are strictly courses in the pedagogy of musical instruction, one course covering the work in grades one to four inclusive, another in grades four to eight inclusive, and a third showing how the work may be introduced in the high schools.

The elementary courses conducted by correspondence, she explained, are designed for individual improvement, or to prepare the student for university entrance examinations. The only prerequisites for these courses are ability to read and speak the English language. The university courses given by the bureau of correspondence are of the same grade as those offered in the regular university courses in music, and credits given for this work may be applied toward the requirements for a university degree.

The university courses conducted by correspondence, include instruction in diatonic harmony and strict counterpoint; elementary chromatic harmony and strict counterpoint in four or five parts; chromatic harmony and free counterpoint; introduction to the study of modern European music; the organ and its masters, including the history and evolution of the pipe organ, with accounts of the important organs of the different schools and the literature of the organ; and the history of the violin, including its literature and technique from the Seventeenth Century to the present time, with biographical notes on makers, composers and performers.

The orchestral and band instruments included in the work in instrumental technique are as follows: organ, violin, viola, violoncello, bass, flute (piccolo), oboe (English horn), clarinet, bassoon, trumpet, (cornet), horn, trombone, tuba, harp, percussion, euphonium, and saxophone.

For the purpose of making the performances of the San Francisco Orchestra appreciated by as large a number of people as possible, an extension division instructor is to give a lecture recital a few days before each concert, illustrating, by means of a piano, the development of the themes of the pieces on the program, and explaining points connected with the expression and the style of the works.

BUILDINGS PROJECTED
FOR OAHU COLLEGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—Progress toward coordinating the buildings of Oahu College and toward building the Dillingham Memorial Hall has been made. Bertram Goodhue, architect, while in Honolulu at the request of the college, was authorized to work out a block plan of the grounds containing the present and proposed buildings and to develop a scheme for beautifying the campus in general. The Dillingham Memorial Hall when built, will be used for all public exercises and services. It will have seating capacity for at least 1200 persons. Some of the other new buildings projected by the trustees are a gymnasium, a manual training building and a junior academy building.

Plans are to be worked out by Mr. Goodhue for the trustees of the Kamehameha schools, established by Queen Pauahi Bishop and accommodating only young men and women of Hawaiian parentage.

THE HOME FORUM

"I Saw No Temple Therein"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE writer of the book of Hebrews states the attitude of mind of those who have perceived in some degree the unreality of the material sense of things, when he says: "For here have we no continuing city, but we seek one to come." He had recognized the temporal nature of human existence, felt that it passes "as a tale that is told"; but he was not hopeless, nay, rather he was looking out with the eye of spiritual sense for the being which is continuous, the consciousness which is eternal.

Every human being knows the uncertainty of mortal existence. Each looks out from his narrow window of material sense, seeming to see mankind being born, living, suffering, and then passing away. And if he care to sweep the past centuries, he will only find the records of the actors who strutted upon their stages chronicled in the feeblest outline on the pages of a blurred and uncertain history. Human history! the chief purport of it all is the record of human illusion. It is well when human beings do not esteem human existence too seriously; it is better that they begin to learn

something about real existence, about the abiding city to which John referred when he wrote: "And I saw no temple therein: for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the temple of it."

Now Christian Science is surely speaking with no uncertain voice to the world today upon this very topic. Christian Science is calling to men everywhere to be on guard lest they be deceived by material sense, which alone testifies to temporal human existence; because, it says, just in proportion as men believe in the reality of matter they endow it with power, and in so far as they do so they are falling to acknowledge God as the one and only, real power, falling in other words to worship God as Spirit and Truth. Referring to John's description of the holy city, Mrs. Eddy says on page 576 of Science and Health: "There was no temple—that is, no material structure in which to worship God, for He must be worshipped in spirit and in love." That is the kernel of the whole matter. Mankind has to come to see the true nature of

God as Spirit and Love and as infinite, and thus they will understand the unreal or illusory nature of so-called material existence.

Continuing, Mrs. Eddy writes on the page of Science and Health from which we have just quoted: "The word temple also means body. The Revelation was familiar with Jesus' use of this word, as when Jesus spoke of his material body as the temple to be temporarily rebuilt." Thus, when spiritual sense told John that there was no temple in true consciousness it was meant that no such thing as a real material body existed. What, then, was to take the place of the so-called material body in which men thought they had to dwell for so many years? Questions such as this prompt the perfectly certain replies of divine Science. Christian Science says that all such questions must be answered in the light of the understanding of God as infinite Mind. Infinite Mind is all-inclusive consciousness. Nothing real exists out of Mind. Spiritual ideas express Mind. It is the all-inclusive consciousness of Mind which is the

holy city or the kingdom of heaven, and in that consciousness or city or kingdom spiritual man always dwells. "This kingdom of God is within you,—is within reach of man's consciousness here, and the spiritual idea reveals it." (Science and Health, p. 576.)

Several things are plain from the foregoing. It must be obvious that since God is infinite, spiritual existence alone is real existence. What men call material existence or material selfhood cannot be real but is a false sense of the spiritual real. Not a single object designated by material sense has any reality about it whatsoever. It is as utterly illusory as a dream. But, on the other hand, every so-called material object is the counterfeit of a real spiritual idea. And here one pauses to reflect. If the symbolic be oftentimes wonderful to human sense, how glorious will the spiritual real appear when the mists of material consciousness have rolled away! It is no idle speculation this. Christian Science separates the real from the unreal, the material from the spiritual, the temporal from the eternal; and as it separates them it destroys the false and establishes the true.

Another thing which must be perfectly clear is that the universe of reality is present now. Since God is infinite, His universe of spiritual ideas is omnipresent. That is one of the greatest revelations the world could receive! Man is spiritual and is already dwelling in heaven; man is even now in the city of God; and men come to realize this exactly in the ratio that they understand God. All of Truth is where man is now. God, or divine Principle, in the infinite expression of Himself, is at hand. Not one single idea of divine Mind is absent anywhere. Spiritual man, who is the image and likeness of God, actually reflects the unlimited consciousness of God! But mortals have to learn this; and as they do so they discover what man is.

One is particularly grateful for the knowledge that there is no necessity to wait any length of time before entering upon the way of understanding or the city of God. It lies to hand, with its gates thrown wide open to every one who is desirous of separating himself from his belief in the pains and pleasures of the flesh. And as the city is entered wherein is no material temple, no erroneous consciousness, the harmony of spiritual being is found to be no idle fancy but the splendid reality of perfect consciousness.

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From an etching by John Coney, published in 1813

The Cathedral, Antwerp

And by the wild Scheldt River
Rises the city gray;
And on every water-way

Ship on ship, laden with precious
wares,
The coat of arms of Antwerp
bears....
Hurrah for the wild Scheldt River
Hurrah for the city gray!

Where Flanders' wild river rages,
Stands the city of the arts;
The treasures of all the ages
She guards in the quiet walls
That rise by her roaring marts....

Hurrah for the river that rages,
Hurrah for the town of the arts!
From afar you see it glimmer;
Gray in the blue the tall church
towers....
The white sails fill and shimmer:
The clear bells peal the hours....
Hurrah for the city that glimmers
Hurrah for the gray church towers!
—From the Flemish of Victor Alexis
de la Montagne (tr. by Jethro
Bithell).

"When We Came to the Happy Valley"

In her book, "In the Carpathians," Mrs. Phillimore gives many delightful pictures of a holiday spent touring in the Carpathians. "It was late that evening and the sun was setting when we came to the Happy Valley. "Sometime during the afternoon we crossed into Hungary, and in Folyvark, the second of the two straggling wooden villages on the long beautiful road that winds through the lower mountains, we passed a procession of peasants coming from church. The women walking four abreast came first, their tight peaked caps covered with blue and white shawls, and their long, severe blue and white aprons, one in front and one behind, worn over white linen gowns embroidered in bands of red on the wrists and shoulders, and short enough to show heavy wrinkled black leather top-boots. Each woman carried a prayer book and a clean pocket handkerchief, and

stumped along soberly and sedately, but the men who came behind, in tight white trousers and long boots straight to the knee, rolled and swaggered self-consciously as we drove past, pushing their round Magyar hats more to the sides of their heads, and straightening their brilliant waistcoats with the rows of bright buttons down the fronts. "We climbed up higher and higher, through a land gradually growing more solitary and silent, in which no bird sang, and at last far from any village, we reached the top of a mountain and stopped. And before us, instead of more silence and solitude, we saw the Happy Valley lying stretched in all its miles of green length under the golden light of the sun that was slowly setting behind us. A broad white road ran straight through the valley out of the sunset, and moving slowly towards it across the vast grazing grounds and down

the steep slopes of the pine-covered conical hills on either side, were endless flocks and herds, grazing as they went. The tinkling of hundreds of sheep and cattle bells and the occasional cry of a herdsman rose softly into the air, but the intense peace of the valley was not broken by the sounds. "We drove slowly down the long road with the clear crimson glow of the sunset behind us, and big pink clouds lying motionless against the blue sky overhead. The moving cattle just disappearing into the distant horizon were so far off that they looked like small dots of black. Halfway down we turned to the right into a cattle track, which led across the grazing ground to a shallow stream, running beside a small pine wood, and here, close to the stream, we found a patch of gravelly ground where we could make a fire, while higher up near the trees we could sleep on the short clean grass. All down the valley the incessant tranquil stir of the moving cattle rose into the peaceful air, while close at hand a flock of hundreds of geese, self-important and cackling, stopped to graze on their slow way homeward.

"These people are Slovaks," said Milak, as he began to unharness the horse, and their cattle are good. "Some small boys, with calm, kindly eyes looking out under odd Pierrot hats, and brown, bare feet showing beneath their wide, linen trousers, gathered round to watch us unpack, and when they saw Milak hobble the horse and turn him loose and then get out an ax, they at once began to gather sticks for the fire, bringing their arms full out of the wood. By the time there was enough wood for the fire the other members of the family had gathered round us offering to help. The tall father, clear eyed and kindly as his sons, said he would go two miles off and bring us milk, for though the valley was full from end to end of cattle there was no milk to be had in it, and when he had started, his wife and daughter, in brown blanket coats edged with scarlet and scarlet-peaked caps covered by blue-spotted shawls, built up our fire from the sticks gathered by the small boys.

"Bobby's sausages boiled in the big pot while I tried to make bread. I had no milk, but I mixed the flour with water and the mother and daughter watched every movement with intense sympathy. When the bread was mixed, they showed me how to prepare the fire, brushing aside the wood

coals and making a little heap of hot gray ashes to bake the cake on. The tranquility of the valley was reflected on the faces of the mother and her children. It made me happy to look at her fine and holy face, and the great peace that shone in her eyes, as she sat and talked, giving Milak information about the road and the people we should meet. It was a good road to Stara Lubovna, beyond that she knew little of it. Ruthenians were good people, but she had heard that Wallacks were bad, she didn't know if it were true, she had always found good neighbors herself. "It was beginning to be twilight when their father returned with milk, and they rose to go. It was a clear still night and the sky was full of stars. The long valley was absolutely empty and silent. The moon, a little older tonight, rose behind the pines, and on the opposite side of the valley the black line of steep conical hills were outlined against the bright sky. No one could help feeling peace and security in that beautiful place full of good moods and restfulness."

"Such was the rock on which I split. I never got over the patronage of the Fantadlin family."

Purpose

Strong in thy purpose be,
Like some brave master of the sea,
Whose keel, by Titan pulses quickened, knows
His will where'er he goes.
Some isle, palm-roofed, in spiced Pacific air
He seeks—though solitary zones apart,
His place long fixed on his deep-studied chart.
Fierce winds, your wild confusion make!
Waves, wroth with tide and tempest shake
His iron-wrought keel aside!
However driven, to that far island fair
(His compass not more faithful than his heart)
He makes his path the ocean wide—
His prow is always there.
—John James Platt.

Dutch Landscape and Art

From a mere sight of the Netherlands you can form an idea of Dutch art. The sky is not bathed, as in the south, in a light so intense that it absorbs everything, but it is a prudent and discreet, though bright light, which imparts a value to every object. The water runs like a silvery thread between the trees. The Dutch school has been accused of being deficient in idealism, but what imparts idealism to a landscape is an extensive, vague and open horizon. In the Netherlands the horizon is generally sharp, distinct, and restricted; it leaves nothing to the imagination. Still you must make no mistake; this does not constitute the whole of Holland. The polders made Gerard Dou, Van Ostade, Paul Potter, Ruysdael, and Cuypp; the dunes made Rembrandt.

The dunes are the desert; there you find that vigorous opposition of light and shade, that savage and rent character, that uncultivated vegetation, those mountains, gorges, and precipices, which gave a style to the most Spanish of Dutch painters. One portion of the dunes in fact resembles a sierra; a sea of furrows and solid sand, covered by a tawny vegetation of thyme, broom, and heath (a species of miniature virgin forest); coasts whose strength like Samson's dwells in their hair; snipe, curlew, gulls and

large crows passing with outstretched wings over the dunes; and then, between the crests of these relative Alps, a corner of the sea glistening. All this reveals the energetic side of the Dutch character. We can understand Ruyter and all the astonishing sailors whose race is not yet extinct in the Netherlands. Their intrepidity seems all the greater because it is candid; the Dutch mariner is as much at his ease on the sea as on his canals. Tempests are familiar to him, he has lived with them from his infancy, and we might almost say that he ignores them through his repeated victories over them. The dunes may give the feeling of energy, but at the same time it is not rare to find in the almost naked sand, only a few paces from the sea, a little flower which the wind has sown, an image of that love of country and of family which are allied to stoical courage in the heart of the sailors.—Alphonse Esquiros.

Mrs. Emerson's Garden

The young minister did very well, but one day he married a wife, and after that, he noticed that though he planted corn never so often, it was sure to come up tulips, contrary to all the laws of botany.—Emerson's Journal.

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Audubon's Birds

"The popular basis of Audubon's renown, as well as the individuality of his taste as a naturalist, rests upon artistic merit," wrote Henry T. Tuckerman. "He cordially acknowledges that he was induced to take their portraits to console himself for not possessing the originals. Rude as were his first attempts to delineate birds, few portrait painters work in as disinterested a spirit. The motive was neither gain nor hope of distinction, for when Wilson called at his place of business, these primitive sketches were produced as the result of leisure and the work of an unskilled amateur. It is evident, therefore, that a genuine love of the occupation, and a desire to have authentic memorials of these objects of his enthusiastic admiration, was the original cause of his labors in crayons and pigments; circumstances, an ardent temperament and an earnest will, gradually developed this spontaneous tendency into a masterly artistic faculty; he sketched, painted and destroyed; copied, retouched and impressed; until he succeeded in representing perfectly the forms, colors, attitudes and expression of the feathered tribes.

The life size of these delineations, their wonderful accuracy, the beauty of their hues, and the animation of their aspect, instantly secured for the artist universal praise; but a minute inspection revealed yet higher claims; each plate, in fact, is an epitome of the natural history of the species de-

picted; male and female, young and adult, are grouped together; their plumage at different seasons, the vegetation they prefer, the soil, the food, sometimes the habits, and often the prey, of each bird, are thus indicated; and we take in at a glance, not only the figure, but the peculiarities of the genus.

"This completeness of illustration, the result of vast study, united as it is with grace and brilliancy of execution, led the great naturalists of France to declare that America had achieved a work unequalled in Europe. No lover of nature, whether poet or savant, can contemplate these exquisite and vivid pictures in a foreign country without delight and gratitude; for they introduce him to an intimate acquaintance with the numerous and varied birds which haunt the woods, sky, and waters from Labrador to Florida."

Demonstrable Knowledge

Knowledge? The knowledge that will still hold good in working, cleave thou to that; for Nature herself accredits that, says Yea to that. Property thou hast no other knowledge but what thou hast got by working; the rest is yet all a hypothesis of knowledge; a thing to be argued of in schools, a thing floating in the clouds, in endless logic-vortices, till we try and fix it. "Doubt, of whatever kind, can be ended by Action alone."
—Carlyle.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1917

EDITORIALS

German Spies

It now appears to be admitted by the military authorities at Washington that German espionage in the army and navy of the United States constitutes a serious problem. There is reason for believing, indeed, that the War College has been devoting a considerable amount of attention to the matter for some time past, and that, in connection with the general army staff, it has taken steps toward the elimination of this menace to the efficiency of the armed forces of the country, at home and abroad. A phase of the situation likely to create distrust and discouragement among ordinary but observant citizens, however, still lingers. There remains, in quarters from which prompt, positive, and vigorous action might reasonably be expected, an apparent disposition to deal with the evil in a gingerly fashion. To put it more plainly, there is still disturbing evidence of a disinclination, among some of those in authority, to recognize the fact that the United States is at war with Germany, and that all Germans are, presumably if not actually, at war with the United States.

One can scarcely imagine a young man of confessed English, French, or American nativity or extraction finding, on application, all the doors open to him for enlistment and promotion in the German navy at this time. It is more than probable, it is fairly certain, that such an applicant would be regarded with suspicion and immediately placed under arrest. Yet William Lewis Dunbar, now discovered to be a native of Hamburg, Germany, was enrolled, seemingly without question, and quite as a matter of course, on March 20, 1917, in the provisional rank of ensign, United States Naval Reserve, in the Third Naval District in New York. From that time on, or until something occurred to arouse suspicion of his loyalty, he was treated as if he were a lineal descendant of a Mayflower pioneer. On June 23 he was ordered detached from the federal rendezvous naval military armory, Brooklyn, and directed to take charge of a patrol ship. On August 8 he was detached from this duty and assigned to the fitting out of another patrol ship. At this rate of progress he might soon have become captain of a dreadnought, if his conduct had not awakened distrust among his messmates and caused an investigation. The resultant revelations have been kept secret, but the inquiry was promptly followed by his discharge from the navy. He is now answerable to the Department of Justice.

Washington dispatches give the information that the Dunbar affair has caused great uneasiness in government circles. Well it may have done so. If access to the army and the navy, with attendant access to army and navy secrets, is as easy as all this, the question is, How many Dunbars are there in the armed service of the country? How many Dunbars have won the confidence of their superiors? How many have attained rank? It is asserted that the War College has recently become cognizant of some startling facts, that it has reported the inclusion of many spies in the United States Army, and that many officers dropped for incompetency, or for other ordinary reasons, have in reality been let out because their loyalty was questioned.

The surprising thing is the apparent timidity with which this matter is approached, the delicacy with which it is handled. When interests vital to the welfare of the army and navy, interests vital to the very existence of the nation, are at stake, there is evident hesitation, in the performance of an imperative duty, lest the sensitive feelings of an element in the population, out of all sympathy with the cause which the Republic has taken in hand, may be wounded. An observant onlooker in Washington, after speaking of the transfer of the Dunbar case to the Department of Justice, thereby precluding the possibility of a trial by court-martial, goes on to say: "This country has not yet shot a spy, and no one seems at all anxious to administer that summary punishment for the first time." The American people are by no means anxious that this summary punishment shall be administered. They are, rather, desirous that occasion for its administration shall be prevented. But they know full well that temporizing with the spy menace will not prevent it. The tendency of the present policy of dealing with the situation is to create a condition the very reverse of that hoped for by those who pursue it. The nation is in a far better mood now to deal with German espionage, and with all those directly or indirectly engaged therein than it will be if some disaster for which German espionage is responsible, or believed to be responsible, fires the passions of the people.

The very kindest service that can be rendered those who may be led, by a sense of fealty to Germany, to betray the United States, is that of removing them from temptation and denying them opportunity to follow their bent. The detention camp is, at the present time, the safest possible place for the professional or amateur German spy.

M. Painlevé's Work

If it were desired to find one word in which to describe the quality of the work which M. Painlevé, the new French Premier, does for his country, and has done ever since he entered public life, years ago, as representative of the Quartier Latin, the word would be "thorough." M. Painlevé is a mathematician, and a very remarkable mathematician. This has impressed upon him, no doubt, the necessity of exactness, whilst the fact that he is a remarkable mathematician has given him that spirit of investigation and research, and that vision of great possibilities, which have freed all his political efforts from the "grooves of the academician."

It has been the same in whatever office he has been called upon to fill. Within a few weeks of his taking over his new appointment, the outside world, or at any

rate the world which had opportunities of observing, would begin to see that some very energetic force was at work. Changes would be made, not the mere translations and exchanges, the dreary reshuffling which so often marks the advent of the new man in office, but drastic and wholesome changes in personnel and policy, carrying their wisdom written large across them. It was this way at the Education Office in 1915, when M. Painlevé, forsaking the Inventive Department of Aeronautics, which he had practically created shortly after the outbreak of war, went to that office at the request of M. Briand. There one of his first acts was to carry through, in a few weeks, an educative measure which had been debated up and down the country for fifteen years.

And so it was at the War Office last April, when, at one of the critical periods of the war, M. Painlevé went to the Boulevard St. Germain. Here again were drastic changes, carried through without fear or favor, and placing at the disposal of France, in positions where they could be exercised to the full, the remarkable administrative ability of General Foch and the unrivaled genius, in the field, of General Pétain. And now he has taken over the great task of Prime Minister, and a Prime Minister in France, in a very special sense, may be almost as much or as little, as he chooses to be. He may be a real Prime Minister, inspiring all the other ministers to their best, or he may be a figurehead. M. Painlevé is likely to be a real Prime Minister, and, whilst it is yet early to look for the results of his work, there are not wanting signs that one may surely expect the same policy of thoroughness, and the same success, as have characterized his works in all the other tasks he has undertaken.

Social Unity and the Liberty Loan

This week's experience in the United States gives ground for saying that the zeal that is being manifested for speedy cleaning up of the second Liberty Loan ought not to be allowed to defeat its own ends. Organized efforts may be well enough; but there are signs that, with so much organization—so much professional "handling" of the matter, so much activity along the lines usually followed by expert banking and publicity agencies—the public already has some sense of being artificially stimulated, and in proportion as this feeling spreads, there comes into the equation the same sense of opposition to manipulation, even for a Liberty Loan, that has been common among the rank and file of American citizens against manipulation with relation to prices, foodstuffs, and that sort of thing. The people of the United States, in short, do not like to be "worked."

Moreover, there is a subtle implication in much of this stimulated Liberty Loan activity. In so far as the work takes the form of a canvassing of the rank and file of citizens by volunteers or committees, no matter how well intentioned, it can hardly escape giving the implication that the canvassers are the actively patriotic citizens of the United States whilst the canvassed ones are, by the very fact of their being canvassed, proportionately less patriotic. Whereas the truth, of course, is, that the United States is no more a "dear, dear country" to the banker or business man, or zealous neighbor, who agrees to do what he believes to be "his bit" by drumming up his neighborhood for furthering the sale of the bonds, than it is to each and every citizen whom he, in his well-meant and often quite sophisticated zeal, accosts. He forgets that it is "their" country, as well as "ours"; he lets in the sense of a separation or diversity in citizenship—naturally enough, perhaps, since unwittingly he doubtless follows some line of business or social cleavage that ought to disappear in the right sense of national unity. He and his committee thereby reap a small crop of petty resentment and opposition, where the methods of a mass meeting, or some similar device, would have drawn the people together, would have stirred that splendid enthusiasm that always comes with common action for a good cause, and, true to the American idea, would have had everybody working together for the loan instead of certain ones working the others for it.

Another result of the professionalism that is in this matter is the seeming willingness to deceive the public as to the true situation. People are getting the idea that the tardiness of subscriptions is being allowed to portend more serious consequences than really impend. In other words, they feel that there is a tendency to cry "Wolf, wolf!" in the matter, in order that the public may be startled into contributing more heavily or more speedily. If there is any such purpose at headquarters, it is the very foolishness, in a way; for it not only works against American unity in the manner mentioned in the last paragraph, but it is already discounted by the word that is going about among the rank and file. The word that is being passed around is to the effect that the men in charge of the Liberty Loan are "raising a scare" in order to "get the public in," and thereby to reduce the amount of subscriptions demanded from "the big fellows."

After all, is there any real gain in undertaking to influence the American people by indirect or artificial methods? The American people have given evidence that they were solidly behind their President and the Washington Government in putting the United States into this war. The people have never given the slightest sign of any remission of their interest or of their purpose to see the war through. They are closely occupied, however, each with his own particular business and affair, which, in itself, may be merely one way of helping on the war; and they have the traditional American notion that, having entrusted the dominant business of the nation to the Government at Washington, it is the part of the Government at Washington to take care of it. The people of the United States are proceeding on the basis that the Government is at this present time taking care of all the needs of the war, and the people, without any question, are in a mood to pay the bill and they will pay the bill. They are not in any mood to let the subscription of this second Liberty Loan lapse or go by default. All that is necessary is for the Government to go to the people directly, in a straightforward manner. But the

people do not need to be played upon by neighborhood agitators or professional money raisers; rather they need to be gotten together in order that they may learn together what is demanded of them. Any other procedure is un-American and essentially disruptive. When the appeal is made on the basis of unity and frankness, there is not the slightest doubt that the American people will respond.

Labor Situation in the United States

THROUGHOUT the entire United States it appears that the labor situation is, at the present time, very much unsettled. No sooner is one difficulty disposed of than another bobs up to take its place. It is disquieting, because of the war conditions and the high cost of living entailed. Repeated wage advances have served to smooth things over for a while, but the continued advances themselves contribute largely to the rising cost of living. During the stress of the times, and on account of the abnormal demand for labor in every avenue of industry, it has been an easy matter for labor to get what it asked, until wages have now become higher than ever before.

Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the labor disputes now in progress, and of those which may yet come, the one vitally important question, just now, is the success of the United States and its allies in the prosecution of the war. All labor disputes should be settled by arbitration, and strikes should be avoided at all cost. It is time for self-sacrifice on the part of both employer and employee. The success of the United States depends largely on its productivity, both in time of peace and in time of war. This being the case, the success of the individual must, in no small measure, depend on his own productivity. There is the utmost need of the United States producing all it can at the present time. Men who clamor for higher wages, should not demand shorter hours at the same time. Rather, they should offer to work longer hours, if for no other purpose than a patriotic one. The war is going to be won by the United States and its allies, and the conflict will now probably be of short duration, if the people of the United States determine to produce all they can, as fast as they can, and consume as little as they can.

It seems that one great stroke which the United States Government could make, just at this time, would be to inculcate patriotic sentiment among the country's workers in every field of activity. Campaign speakers could be sent to industrial centers, where they could carry the message of patriotism and democracy, with the object of quelling labor disturbances and inducing men to be more productive in their work. It would mean larger success for the men themselves, prosperity for their employers, and victory for their country.

The Last English Lottery

DURING the spring and summer of the year 1826, there was much excitement in London, and indeed throughout England, as one of the results of a recent Government decision. After gradually restraining the time-honored practice of holding lotteries, the Government, largely owing to the efforts of Lord Lyttleton, had decided, three years before, to decree their total abolition, and it had accordingly been announced that, on and after July 19th of the year 1826, they would be illegal. There was no little concern in certain quarters. Lotteries had been in high favor for some 250 years, as a means of raising loans for general purposes, or for some specific object. Thus the earliest lotteries sanctioned by the Government were for such purposes as the repair of harbors, in 1569, and for the Virginia Company, in 1612. In the lottery of 1569, some 40,000 chances were sold at ten shillings each. The prizes were "plate and certain sorts of merchandise," and Holinshed records how that "a great lottery being holden at London in Poules Church yard, at the west door, was begun to be drawne the eleventh of Januerie and continued daie and night till the sixth of Maie, wherein the said drawing was fullie ended."

The practice quickly developed abuses of all kinds, and, in 1608, all lotteries, with the exception of the Royal Oak Lottery for the benefit of the Royal Fishing Company, were prohibited as common nuisances. Later this prohibition was extended to all manner of games of chance and illegal insurances. In those days, however, many such ordinances were more honored in the breach than the observance, and between the years 1709 and 1824 the Government annually raised considerable sums by lotteries authorized by act of Parliament. Indeed, from 1793 to 1824 the authorities made an average yearly profit of £346,765 by such means. But in the early days of the Nineteenth Century public opinion began to set strongly against the practice, and in 1802 was passed the famous Little Go Act, which was directed against the itinerant wheels by which private lotteries were conducted. Then in 1806 came the still more famous Percival Act, which, by confining the drawing to one day, put a stop to the common practice of insuring the fate of a ticket through the long process of drawing. Finally, in 1823, as already mentioned, came the declaration of impending abolition. The lottery promoters immediately decided that they would make the utmost use of their time, and a last lottery was decreed for July 19th, 1826. Men paraded the streets of London with large printed placards, on poles or hung on their backs, announcing "All Lotteries end for Ever. 18th of July." The campaign was a fast and furious one. The walls were plastered over with posters, whilst handbills, bearing the most wonderful devices and couched in the most impassioned language, were thrust into the hands of the people in the streets and left from door to door, urging all and sundry not to miss this one last great chance of winning a fortune. The residents were told ever more insistently that the demand for tickets was immense, and that unless they were purchased at once they could be obtained only at a fabulous premium.

In spite of all this, people looked askance at the whole matter, until at length the "stony-hearted public," as one writer expressed it, was respectfully informed that

"the Lords of the Treasury had issued a reprieve," and the last of the Lottery was announced for October 18th. Thereafter followed another tremendous effort to sell more and yet more tickets, and finally, on Wednesday, October 18th, 1826, the drawing took place, at Coopers Hall, Basinghall Street. A great concourse of people was present, and one of the grand prizes was won, as a contemporary writer expressed it, by "a little man," present in the hall at the time, "who, no sooner had he learned that his number was a grand prize than he buttoned up his coat, and coolly walked off without uttering a word." Finally, at half-past six o'clock, the drawing was ended, and with it the lottery as a legal system. As a ballad of 1826 had it:

The lottery drew the humble
Often aside from his labour,
To build in the air,
And dwelling there,
He beggar'd himself and his neighbour.

Its final abolition had few mourners. Indeed, it was a seriously discredited system of raising money long before the act of abolition was passed.

Notes and Comments

CHEQUERS, one of the great mansions of England, itself only a few miles from Disraeli's house, at Hughenden, has been given, by its owner, to the British nation, as a country home for future Prime Ministers. The beautiful old house stands amidst the Chiltern hills, and in its park are the remains of the famous castle reputed to have been the stronghold of Cymbeline and the birthplace of Caractacus. One of the most interesting features of the deed of gift is, however, the provision that if any Prime Minister does not wish to occupy it, it shall be offered for the time being, in turn to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Foreign Minister, the American Ambassador, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Minister of Agriculture, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary of State for War, and the First Commissioner of Works.

If it were not for offending official dignity, the story of how the United States Government makes its contracts with large corporations might be told. When a manufacturer closes a contract with the Government he is obliged to sign an agreement which obligates him not to discuss with anyone the business he has transacted. Then he proceeds to discuss with quite a number of people the details of the contract. In the first place, the members of the firm must know about it. Then, if it is a big contract, as it is likely to be, various concerns furnishing materials and supplies must be taken into confidence and told the quantities needed, for what purposes, and so on. After this it is probable that a number of Government officials will come to look after the job, and they must be informed about it. By the time the work is finished and delivered to the Government, the secret is well kept—by perhaps from 500 to 1000 people.

AMONG the members of the new Painlevé Cabinet is a man who wields great power in France: M. Jean Dupuy, who becomes, not only a Minister of State, but a member of the War Committee. He is the proprietor of Le Petit Parisien, which has one of the largest circulations in the world. To the man in the street, M. Jean Dupuy is not so well known as some other men who really have less power. This is principally because M. Dupuy is very unassuming, and has no violent inclination to any particular political party.

It is announced by the press of one of the large cities in the United States that its five and ten-cent stores are to be supplemented with twenty-five-cent stores. This looks very much as if, in the course of time, the old-fashioned and once popular dollar store would find its way back.

THE Mercure de France is asking itself whether, among other resuscitations which the war has brought about, there will spring up at the Pope's behest a new version of the old order of the Templars. The Mercure says that it is well known, among those acquainted with the secrets of the Vatican, that Benedict XV attributes the length of the war to Freemasonry, and that he has often contemplated the reconstruction of the order of the Templars, for the special purpose of defending the political activities of the Church of Rome against the Freemasons.

IT MAY be recalled, at this time, by people with retentive memories that, upon his arrival in Germany, the dismissed Ambassador to the United States, Count von Bernstorff, expressed indignation that the British authorities at Halifax had made a rigid examination of his luggage and the luggage of his companions, thereby subjecting him and those about him to "unjust suspicion." Count von Bernstorff often gave evidences of being sensitive to unjust suspicion before his papers were handed to him, as Washington correspondents took occasion to point out. His feelings were always tender, in fact, when he was speaking for publication.

A SPOKE inserted in the wheels of Iowa's "winged water wagon" prevented the pre-election flight of the machine over the State to advance the cause of prohibition. The liquor forces are blamed, by those who know the circumstances, for having resorted to what is denounced as an unfair tactical advantage. But the liquor adherents will no doubt seek to justify their act by insisting that, from their point of view, a "state of war" existed between the opposing elements in the campaign. Sometimes, it seems, those who enlist to uphold civic righteousness forget that it is often incumbent on them to fight, and that there come times when they are left without a choice of weapons.

PEOPLE who are looking around for something to be thankful for, rather than excuses for complaining, should find some consolation in the fact that, although the war continues without interruption, the world's champion baseball season in the United States is over for 1917.